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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1948
Price: 2 ANNAS

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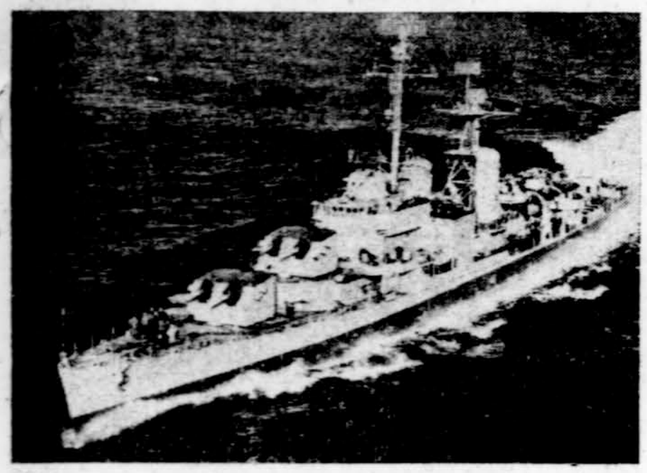
U.S. Warships On 5-Day Visit To City Harbour



The United States Navy destroyer Chevalier, which, accompanied by the heavy Cruiser Toledo and the destroyer Higbee, is arriving in Bombay on Wednesday on a five-day goodwill visit.

ROYAL NAVY TO ACCORD RECEPTION: COURTESY CALL TO FREE INDIA

(By THOMAS J. COUTINHO, Our Staff Reporter.)

Indians who look forward to the rapid expansion of their country's infant Navy, will be provided with an opportunity to see a group of three United States Naval warships which will steam into Bombay harbour, on a five-day visit, on Wednesday.

The names of the vessels are:— the heavy cruiser U.S.S. Toledo and two destroyers, the U.S.S. Chevalier and the U.S.S. Higbee.

Bombay is the final port of call on a goodwill tour of the Indian Ocean undertaken by these units of the Pacific Fleet, of the United States Navy.

The ships previously made two-day calls at Singapore, Trincomalee and are coming here from the Pakistan Naval base at Karachi.

OBJECT OF CRUISE.

The present cruise is in furtherance of the U. S. Navy's policy to afford navy men opportunities to visit foreign countries.

Although the Toledo did pay an informal visit to Bombay, in May, 1947, this is the first time that units of the U. S. Navy are visiting an Indian port after the country's attainment of Independence.

Commenting on the visit Admiral D. C. Ramsey, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S Pacific Fleet said:—

"I consider it most beneficial to our men as citizens to have an opportunity to see as much of the world as operational requirements permit. Such cruises are major elements in the educational possibilities which Navy men have open to them.

Admiral R. L. Conolly, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Areas, will fly his flag on the flagship Toledo. Rear-Admiral Roscoe F. Good, U. S. Navy, is in command of the group.

After the departure of the ships from Karachi four-star Admiral Conolly accompanied by a few members of his staff flew to New Delhi to pay courtesy calls on the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India. He will fly to Bombay to rejoin the visiting units.

INDIAN NAVY TO GIVE RECEPTION.

The Royal Indian Navy will give the U. S. Naval squadron, a fitting reception.

Admiral Richard L. Conolly was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1914 and, after serving through the various ranks, was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1942, Vice Admiral in 1945, and Admiral in 1946.

Admiral Conolly saw service in the Atlantic in World War I, and won the Navy Cross.

During World War II he was present at Pearl Harbor during the Japanese attack and subsequently participated in seven major campaigns in the Pacific and three in the Atlantic Area.

After serving in the Navy Department in Washington, Admiral Conolly for a period acted as U.S. Naval Adviser to the Council of Foreign Minister during the Peace Conference in Paris, and in September 1946 took command of all U.S. Naval Forces in Europe, and in January 1947 assumed his present post.

REAR ADMIRAL ROSCOE

Rear Admiral Roscoe F. Good, U.S. Navy, was graduated from Fostoria High School in 1914; entered the U.S. Naval Academy in 1916 and was commissioned ensign on graduation in 1919. He completed his postgraduate instruction at Columbia University in 1926 receiving the degree of Master of Science.

At the outbreak of World War II Rear—Admiral Good was attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet and continued in staff operations billets under Fleet Admirals Nimitz and King until 1944 when he was ordered to command the battle-

(Continued on Page 7)

Rear Admiral Roscoe F. Good, Commander, Cruiser Division Three, U. S. Pacific Fleet, who will fly his flag on the U. S. S. Toledo.

WESTERN ENVOYS CONFER WITH BOTH STALIN AND MOLOTOV

MOSCOW, August 23 (UPA).—The Western envoys tonight conferred with both Premier Josef Stalin and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov in what may be the last conference on Berlin.

Tonight's meeting started behind the towered gray walls of the Kremlin at 9 p.m. Moscow time—the same time as the first meeting with Stalin started. The other meetings with Molotov have been earlier.

American Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith left his American Embassy residence at 8:45 p.m.—about the same time his colleagues, French Ambassador Yves Chataigneau and Special British Envoy Frank Roberts were leaving for the main Kremlin gate on Red Square.

As the Kremlin chimes tolled out 9 o'clock, the conference got under-way —a conference to decide whether some agreement between the East and the West over Berlin still is possible or whether the three weeks of secret negotiations have been a failure.

This was the sixth conference held jointly by the Western envoys with Soviet officials after two preliminary series of meetings held separately by the westerners with Molotov and his deputy.

The initial joint meeting with Stalin on August 2 also was held at 9 p.m.—the usual late hour of meetings with the Premier. Other meetings with Molotov on August 6, 9, 12 and 16 were earlier in the day.

Most careful preparations have been made by the Westerners for this meeting. It has been a week since the last Kremlin talk—the longest gap between meetings since the negotiations started.

Roberts was understood to have attended a "farewell" party in his honour at the British embassy. Reliable sources also said Roberts had made plans to leave for London if tonight's meetings brings to an end the current negotiations.

If these talks fail, each side will prepare its next moves. If they succeed, a Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting will be called for this fall in Paris.

RUSSIANS RELEASE THREE AMERICANS.

BERLIN, August 23. (U.P.A.): Russian authorities to-day released three Americans they had arrested in the cold war, but almost simultaneously, 110 Soviet soldiers kidnapped a German photographer in a sudden raid into the American sector of the capital.

The Americans released were:

(1) Thomas Headen, 45, United States Military Government official and former newspaperman who was arrested yesterday when he stepped into the Russian sector of Berlin near the Potsdamer Platz area in which a number of Russian abductions of German policemen occurred last week.

(2) Lieutenant Sherman Turner Jr. who was seized by the Russians August 5 when he wandered over the zonal border in northern Bavaria during a farm inspection tour.

(3) Roland Meyers who was seized with Turner. Meyers is a civilian worker for the military government. He and Turner were released to American authorities at the border, between the Russian and American zones, according to United States army authorities at Frankfurt.

The Russians also released two of the seven German policemen they are holding after kidnapping them last week from the American and British sectors of Berlin. One was August Hoppe, German District Police Chief of Kreuzberg in the American sector.

Soviet authorities thus still hold five German policemen from the western sectors as well as the unidentified German photographer who was seized to-day when Russian soldiers knocked down two German policemen in the American sector and hustled the cameraman over the sector boundary. But no Americans remain in Russian hands.

German authorities in the western sectors had released Franz Erdmann, German police official from the Soviet sector, who was arrested yesterday in the British sector. The British also announced that a jet plane and its Royal Air Force pilot who made a forced landing in the Russian zone last Monday had been returned to Lubeck, 35 miles northwest of Hamburg in the British zone.

The kidnapping of th German photographer, who was not identified immediately, came when 10 Russian soldiers suddenly ran across the Stresmenn Street near Potsdamer Platz into American territory. Two German policemen who tried to tell the Russians that they were on American soil were knocked down. The Russians then pulled the cameraman across the boundary. He was forced into a Russian jeep which drove away. No American military police were present when the incident occurred although they have been patrolling the area to prevent further Soviet forays.

Headen, who was questioned for two hours by American military police, told newspapermen afterward that the "Russians did not treat me badly." He said he was kept overnight in a small dingy cell and then he had to sweep out his cell this morning.

He said, "They gave me two meals but I can't say much for the menu. It was bean and potatoes, soup, black bread and tea."

He said the Soviet authorities who interrogated him were primarily interested in finding out why he had taken a picture of Russian troops in the Soviet sector. He said he was taking pictures for his personal collection as souvenirs of his work here.

GANGES RISING AT ALARMING RATE

BENARES, Aug. 23 (A.P.I.) : The river Ganga near Banaras is raising at an alarming rate. The flood level this morning reached to 237 feet above sea level. The highest flood level reached in 1916 was 242.

UNDERTRIAL'S BID FOR LIBERTY

Escapes On Way To Court But Is Caught In Tram

BOMBAY, Monday.

A desperate bid for liberty was made by an undertrial prisoner this morning, while being conveyed in a Black Maria, from the Pydhonie Police station to the Mazagaon Court.

The escaped under-trial enjoyed his liberty only for a few minutes as, within a quarter of an hour after his intrepid dash for freedom, the ubiquitous constables manacles were once again clapped on his wrists.

The escapee was being escorted along with several other undertrial prisoners in a Police van to face a criminal charge before a Mazagaon Magistrate.

In the bustle that preceded the departure of the Black-Maria from the Pydhonie Police Station, it is stated, the undertrial who was not hand-cuffed at the time, evaded custody and sprinted to a tramcar which was speeding along the road.

The Police, who were taken by surprise, however, were equal to the occasion and a couple of lithe-limbed plain-clothesmen trailed the undertrial to the tramcar where he had taken shelter.

Krishna Menon For Delhi

LONDON, Aug. 23 (UPA) : Indian High Commissioner Krishna Menon will leave for India by air next Friday to consult Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on the Kashmir and Hyderabad situations and developments concerning the impending Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, it was learned authoritatively today.

Informants said Menon had planned to go to India last week but delayed his departure pending the return of Premier Attlee from his holiday in Ireland. They said Menon planned to stay in New Delhi for only a week and will return here immediately.

Informed sources believed Menon's visit to India is highly significant and is connected with Indian relations with Pakistan and Hyderabad, the Commonwealth Conference, the Indian-South African dispute and India's demand of withdrawal of British personnel from the Pakistan and Hyderabad armies.

It was reported earlier from New Delhi and Karachi that the Indian and Pakistan Prime Ministers would come to London next month for the Prime Ministers' Conference and the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris September 21. It is considered likely they would meet Attlee before going to Paris and return to London after a week at the French capital to attend the full-dress Commonwealth Conference in October.

Eight Airmen Killed

KINLOSS BORAYSHIRE, (Scotland), Aug. 23 (Reuter) : Eight airmen returning from a training flight were killed tonight when a Lancaster bomber, about to land at a Roval Air Force station here, crashed and burst into flames.

Rescuers rushed to the scene but could not get to the men.

PROBE INTO BARODA FINANCES

Gaekwar To Abide By Delhi's Decision

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (A.P.I.) : The controversy that has arisen between the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Legislature of the state, resulting in the demand of th. 'Dhara Sabha' of the abdication of the Maharaja, is expected to be solved to the satisfaction of the ruler and the popular representatives, it is reliably learned.

The Maharaja, since his arrival here during the week-end has met the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, twice and the Secretary of the States Ministry, Mr. V. P. Menon.

As a result of these discussions, it is understood, the Maharaja will issue a proclamation shortly for the complete transfer of power to the popular Interim Ministry headed by Dr. Jivaraj Mehta and providing for the setting up of a Constituent Assembly which will draft the future constitution of the State.

In regard to the three crores which the Maharaja is reported to have expended from the State Exchequer, the States Ministry will investigate the case and, it is believed, the Maharaja has agreed to abide by any decision which the States Minister, Sardar Patel, might give in the matter.

Recognition Of Israel

STOCKHOLM, Aug 23 (UPA) : Reliable sources said today that Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator in Palestine, will propose to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris next month that the existence of the Jewish State of Israel be recognized officially.

Sir Ben Lockspieser, Chief Scientist to the Ministry of Supply, U.K., who has come to India as a member of the Review Committee of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

BRITISH MONOPOLY BROKEN

First Indian Vessel Starts Overseas Trade Trips.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Reuter): The "Indian Trader", the first Indian Merchant vessel to open a shipping service between India and Britain, has arrived in the Port of London.

Her owners, the Indian Steamship Company of Calcutta, are an entirely Indian enterprise and her arrival here thus marks the end of the century-old monopoly of British shipping concerns on the India-Britain route.

The "Indian Trader" which was built in the United States in 1944, will be leaving London on Thursday and will call at Antwerp, Glasgow and Liverpool before returning to India.

Having brought jute and tea from India and Pakistan to Britain, she will be taking home 150 Austin Motor Cars from Britain as well as machinery from Holland and other continental countries.

Captain J. T. Hair, who is in Command of the "Indian Trader" told "Reuters" that the eight vessels of the Indian Steamship Company, except for British Captains and Chief Engineers, are entirely manned by Indians. He hoped that they would soon carry passengers between India and America as well as between India and Britain.

Cotton Famine In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, August 23, (A.P.I.): About 40,000 bales of Egyptian, African and Indian cotton purchased by the local mills are lying in Bombay for want of transport. The local mills are running short of cotton and some of them have only four to five days' stock on hand.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has sent an S.O.S. to Government for arranging to run special trains to carry cotton to Ahmedabad. If these measures are not taken, it is stated, some mills will be obliged to close down shortly.

Licensing Imports Of Raw Cotton

NEW DELHI, August 23 (API).—Imports of raw cotton stapling 7/8" and above from sterling area countries and soft currency countries, including Brazil but excluding East Africa and the Sudan, will be licensed freely for the July-December 1948 period by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, provided imports are made against actual sales to mills, says a press note.

The Government of India has entered into bulk purchase agreements with East Africa and the Sudan for a portion of their 1947-48 cotton crop and has also permitted Indian importers to make some purchases at public auctions held in those countries. Imports will be allowed to the extent covered by these arrangements. In addition, applications for licences for the importation of raw cotton not covered by bulk purchase agreements or auction purchases may also be considered by the Deputy Chief Controller of Impots, Bombay, provided these imports do not prejudice the terms of the bulk purchase agreements.

Other foreign cottons from hard currency countries will also be licensed freely until further orders, provided:

(I) Payment for purchases is made in resident sterling that is, to the account of a person resident in the sterling area;

(II) The saple length of the cotton to be imported is 7/8" and above; and

(III) Importation is made against actual sales to mills.

Check Note Issue: Stop Unproductive Plans

EXPERTS' WAY TO COMBAT INFLATION

Steps To Tap Capital To Serve National Interests

(From A Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 23· Progressive re-imposition of controls on all essential commodities with a view to ensuring their equitable distribution to the people, re-adjustment of the taxation and the loan programmes of Government and the curtailment of Government's growing expenditure on unproductive channels are the main recommendations contained in the nine-page report submitted by the nine Economists to the Government of India to fight the inflationary spiral in the country, I reliably learn.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES

The unanimous report, prepared after four days of continuous labour and which is now under the consideration of the Central Cabinet, makes a detailed analysis of the causes of the present inflationary trend. The causes and remedies contained in the report more or less follow the lines indicated in the annual report of the Reserve Bank of India.

CHECK NOTE ISSUE

The main cause of inflation, according to the report, is due to Government's expenditure on unproductive fields and the resulting printing of more notes to meet the situation.

As a first step to prevent this vicious spiral, the report calls for an immediate check to printing of more paper currency.

The present expenditure is more than that could be met by the existing system of taxation and of loans. Therefore, the economists have suggested that expenditure should be curtailed as far as possible. Further they do not view with favour the launching of the large number of the projected schemes at this critical economic situation involving as they do crores of rupees.

TAX THE RICH

To meet the increasing expenditure of Government, they should revise their taxation and loan policies.

The Economists are of the view that there is plenty of surplus money with the industrialists and the capitalists which could be tapped by raising loans and by a policy of taxing the rich.

They wonder why the present National Government had not met with much success in their loan issues of the foreign Government could raise large amounts by way of loans during the war. The report, it is learnt, says that this tendency of the capitalists in non-co-operating with the present Government shows little credit to their patriotic sense.

RE-IMPOSE CONTROLS

The report is emphatic on the view that controls on the daily necessities of the people should be imposed to check the rising prices and to ensure the equitable supply of available goods to all people, especially to the fixed income groups. They have also suggested ways and means to improve the control machinery and to remove corruption and malpractices among the staff entrusted with the control machinery.

The report also touches on production which in their opinion is a long-range corrective. The report emphasises more on immediate steps to check inflation.

NO ESCAPE FROM CONTROLS

The A.P.I. adds:-

The Committee of Economists, called here to advice the Government of India on specific measures to combat inflation, is understood to have recommended its 3,000-word unanimous report immediate re-imposition of controls on all necessities of life, a severe curtailment of Government expenditure, and stricter taxation proposals to tap higher income rgous in industry.

The Committee, which held its first meeting on August 18, concluded its session after midnight on August 21.

The recommendations are believed to have somewaht followed the line of reasoning adopted by the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India in their last annual report. They recalled that as early as 1943 a Committee of economists had recommended certain measures against inflation. The then Finance Department of the Government of India took action in the form of Excess Profits Tax more taxes and rigid price controls. These steps acted as a deterrant to higher prices.

The present Government's policy of decontrol was a great error and threw the price structure out of gear according to the economists. Re-imposition of controls now would mean pegging of prices at the present high levels instead of those prevailing in November 1947. In any case, controls cannot be escaped now if the economy of the country is not to be jeopardised beyond repair.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

NEW DELHI, August 23. (A.P.I.): A plan to develop India's Telegraph and Telephone Communications extensively and on modern lines was referred to by Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Minister for Communications, when he inaugurated to-day in New Delhi a conference of Directors of Telegraphs.

This plan envisages the provision of a Telegraph Office at every place with a population of 5,000 or above and a Telephone Exchange in every place with a population of 30,000, the substitution of overhead lines by underground cables the installation of high power wireless links between the principal cities and the introduction of other time-saving devices to speed up traffic.

The assets of the development have now grown three-fold since 1939.

Mr. Kidwai said: "The developments contemplated are essential for a modern State and we should consider it our proud privilege to undertake and complete them. The country expects this from us"

Nizam's Military Not Allowed To Enter Enclave

SHOLAPUR, August 23 (UPI).—It is learned that the Nizam's military and police came to Shendri and sought the permission of the Sholapur district authorities to enter the enclave of 61 villages which declared their independence recently.

It is further learned that the authorities refused permission to the military to cross the border, but allowed a batch of 30 policemen to enter the enclave.

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Will any philanthrophic American or person lend a lady Rs. 500 urgently needed Liberal interest offered. Apply Box No. 9406 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted for a Bombay Textile Mills, a well qualified Assistant Spinner with atleast 5 years thorough practical experience. Apply to Box No. 1168 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from influential and respectable gentlemen for the post of District Organisers on a salary of Rs. 250/- per month plus commission for selling shares and 5 years Investment Certificates Please write to Bengal Improvement Trust Ltd. 7A, Clive Row, Calcutta. (1134)

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Admissions— Davar's College of Commerce:— Enrol immediately for special New Session Classes for late entrants for Professional Diploma Courses, Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay (9392)

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Epilepsy and Hysteria cured for ever— By smelling this wonderful herb when attacked by fits a black worm 1 1/4 long will come out with the sneeze of the patient. The patient will get a miraculous cure of the diseases. Apply Sri 108, Mahatma Ambar Das P. O. Chitrakot, U. P. (9399)

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Mahableshwar — Hotel Ripon Connaught, (the only upper storied one on the hill) vegetarians and non vegetarians Catered for. Few rooms available for October Book early. Apply Manager care Orient Hotel, Bombay 3, Telephone 22232. 9380

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our newly arrived U.S.A. Fountain Pens. Write for samples and free agency terms to:—Capson and Company, Post Bag No. 21-A. Delhi. (9376)

Wanted Selling Agents in each city to sell our Washing soaps. Terms are very liberal, apply to the Managing Director, "Saraswati Vegetable Oil Mills" Ltd., 428, Kalbadevi, Road, Bombay. (9377)

Wanted Distributors for our quality Ditz Electrical appliances and Fans for the territory Bombay Baroda and Central India. Influential parties having good hold over market need apply. For terms apply to Empire Industries 29, Malkaganj Road, Delhi. 1121

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale—Two best Cinema-Houses most centrally situated in Delhi. Apply Box No. 9403 "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Kashmir Saffron Rs. 3/12 tola. wholesale 130/- lb. (40 tolas.) Tibetan Musk 40/- tola. Germany made silver plated automatically expanding bracelets to fit all sizes of wrist watches Rs. 3/6 each wholesale 36/- dozen; remit 10 p.c. advance. Kashmir-Tibet Coy. Kasauli and Srinagar Kashmir. (Use airmail). 9408

Those plain and printed ever-glazed American Chintz you were waiting for have arrived Call early to have the pick of the lot. Raval Tiles & Marble, Ltd., 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. 6778

PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECT PERMANENT REGULAR COMMISSIONS IN THE I.A.M.C.

A LIMITED NUMBER of direct permanent Regular Commissions in the I.A.M.C. will be granted to male civilian medical graduates (Indian Nationals).

To be eligible for the grant of these commissions, candidates must not be over 28 years of age on the date of application, must be Medical Category 'A' and must possess medical qualifications registrable under Section XI (1) of Indian Medical Council Act of 1933. Preference will be given to those who possess post-graduate qualifications and have held house appointments in recognised hospitals.

The age limit may be waived up to 32 years as a special case in the case of candidates with additional post-graduate qualifications and experience.

Applications must be submitted in duplicate so as to reach the Adjutant General's Branch, Medical Directorate (DMS—1) Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi, not later than the 30th September 1948.

Application forms and terms and conditions of service can be had from D.M.S. 1, Medical Directorate, Army Headquarters, India, NEW DELHI. (1159)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
CENTRAL GROUND WATER ORGANISATION

THE SIXTH COURSE of Instruction at the Central Drilling School, Dhandhera (near Roorkee) is likely to commence in November, 1948. It is proposed to admit two candidates for training as Driller Engineers and eight as Drillers. Briefly admission qualifications are:—

Driller Engineers.

(a) Degree in Engineering (Elect. and Mech. preferred) or equivalent.
(b) Two years' practical experience in the operation and maintenance of heavy mechanical equipment.
(c) Capacity to do hard manual labour.

Drillers.

(a) Good general education upto High School standard. Preference will be given to candidates holding diploma and having practical experience in mechanical engineering.
(b) Capacity to do hard manual labour.

Duration of training is 9 months and two weeks. Stipends will be granted during training on execution of bonds undertaking to serve for a minimum period of five years after completion of training, if so required. Training will be free. Prospectus giving detailed information and application form can be had from the Chairman, Central Ground Water Organisation, 'M' Block, New Delhi. The last date for the receipt of applications on the prescribed form is the 25th September, 1948. (1166)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a draughtsman in the Aden Posts and Telephones Department on the salary of Rs. 100-7-1/2-145 — efficiency bar —7-1/2—145-205 per month, plus cost of living allowance, at present Rs. 40 per month. A higher starting salary may be given to a candidate with special qualifications.

Applicants should have had:—(a) a sound drawing office training, and (b) experience in the general work of the drawing office of an electrical or telephone undertaking, with particular reference to machine drawing, and the preparation from rough drawings of the plans and diagrams used in the design and layout of underground cable and overhead wiring systems. Special training or experience of drawing work in connection with telecommunications plant and equipment would be an advantage.

Applications stating age and qualification together with testimonials in original (with two copies ESSENTIAL) should be addressed to the Agents of the Aden Government in India, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., 121 Medows Street, Bombay, who will be glad to give any further information regarding conditions of service etc. (1152)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Sub: REMOVAL OF STALL-BOARDS AND SHOW-CASES IN 'B' & 'C' WARDS OF THE CITY.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION have decided to take departmental action for the removal of all the show-cases and stall-board projections on streets as they cause great obstruction to traffic along the road. To begin with, action for the removal of these projections is to be started in 'B' & 'C' Wards which are the most congested parts of Bombay. The scheme will be gradually extended to other parts of the City. The public, especially the owners and occupants of the show-cases and stall-boards are requested to co-operate with the Municipal staff in this matter. They are also requested to make other arrangements for displaying their goods inside the shops and remove these projections and fixtures voluntarily as early as possible, after the publication of this notice, failing which, the Municipal staff will have to remove such projections without further notice at the parties' risks and costs.

N. V. MODAK
Special Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
(1068)

PUBLIC NOTICES

Telegrams "PURFOOD" No. R-Pol/7.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MINISTRY OF FOOD (DIVN. II),
Office of the Chief Director of Purchase,
New Delhi, dated 20th August '48,
Tender No. R-Pol/7.

TENDERS ARE invited for the supply of the following so as to reach the Chief Director of Purchase not later than 4 p.m. on 2-9-48. Tenders will be opened at 11 a.m. on 3-9-49 when tenderers or their authorised representatives will be allowed to be present.

(1) ARTICLE	QUANTITY
Dhall Urd with husk (black)	200 tons.
Dhall Moong.	200 tons.
Dhall Chana	200 tons.

(2) **QUALITY**:— Fair average quality free from foreign matter and fit for human consumption.

(3) **PACKING**:— Supplies should be packed 2 mds. 25 srs. nett per bag in new non-returnable B Twill trade bags 44" x 26-1/2" in size and 2-1/4 lbs. in weight.

(4) **TERMS OF DELIVERY**:— F.O.R. destination station. The quantities required at different destinations are as under:—

ITEM	QUANTITY	DESTINATION
Dhall Moong	200 tons	Wadi Bunder, Bombay
Dhall Chana	110 tons	Wadi Bunder, Bombay.
Dhall Urd	140 tons	Kurukshetra.
Dhall Chana	90 tons	Delhi Flour Mills Siding, Subzimandi, Delhi.
Dhall Urd	60 tons	Delhi Flour Mills Siding, Subzimandi, Delhi.

(5) **DELIVERY PERIOD**:— Despatches should be effected from despatching stn. in two equal instalments by 15-9-48 and 30-9-'48.

(6) **ASSISTANCE**:— Government will give assistance to the extent feasible for rail movement. Government will also assist in obtaining export permits from provincial Governments where necessary but in the event of the provincial Government refusing export permit, the tenderer shall have no claim against the Government.

(7) **INSPECTION**:— Inspection will be carried out at destination by an Officer of Ministry of Food deputed for this purpose.

(8) **PRICE**:— Quotations should be per maund of 82.2/7 lbs. of Dhall nett and should include the cost of gunny bags, sales tax, octroi etc. and all other expenses involved in delivery at the destination station. The names of stations from where the supplies will be despatched should be stated indicating the quantity which will be despatched from each station. No assistance for rail movement will be given from any stations other than indicated in the tender.

(9) **SAMPLE**:— Tenderers are required to submit three samples of 1 lb. each duly sealed and labelled. Supplies will be inspected against the approved samples.

(10) **EARNEST MONEY**:— Tenders should be accompanied by a Demand Draft for Rs. 1000/- (Rupees One thousand only) on any scheduled Bank in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase. The money will be forfeited should the tenderer resile from his tender or in the event of the tender being accepted, or fail to furnish Security Deposit by the due date.

(11) **PAYMENT**:— 90 per cent of the value of supplies delivered will be paid on Proof of Despatch and balance of 10 per cent after final acceptance and weightment at destination.

(12) **SECURITY DEPOSIT**:— 5 per cent of the total value of the contract which will be liable to forfeiture in the event of failure to supply within the stipulated delivery date. The deposit will be returned on completion of the contract and the contractor submitting a "No Demand Certificate."

(13) **SUBMISSION OF TENDERS**:— There are no special tender forms. Quotations should be sent on plain paper in sealed double covers. The inner cover only should bear the tender No. and the last date for submission of tender. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to 10-9-1948. Tenderers may quote for the whole or part of the supplies but Chief Director of Purchase reserves the right to purchase part or whole of the quantity offered or to reject the offers received without assigning any reason.

(14) **CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT**:— Any contract which may be placed as a result of the tender will be governed by the conditions given in the "Conditions of contract governing Department of Supply contracts" subject to the amendment that the words 'Department of Supply shall be taken to read "Ministry of Food".

(15) **ARBITRATION**: Any disputes arising under the contracts shall be referred to the Sole arbitration of the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Government of India, New Delhi or a person nominated by him. (1162)

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited upto the 7th September for the following posts in connection with the construction of Pratapnagar refugee township Udaipur.

1. One Chief Engineer with experience of town planning, construction of Roads and Buildings and Water and Drainage works salary Rs. 1500-100-2000.
2. Two Executive Engineers in the grade of Rs. 750-50-1000. Candidates must have worked as Executive Engineers for at least 5 years.
3. One Architect in the grade of Rs. 1500-100-2000. Qualification. F.R.I.B. or equivalent qualification and experience of 5 years.
4. Two Assistant Engineers with a University degree or diploma and at least 5 years experience of cement concrete works and Roads. Grade 300-20-500.
5. One Mechanical and Electrical Engineer with experience of planning of power house and water works.
6. Two Draftsmen, Two tracers and four overseers, Salary according to qualification and Experience. State minimum salary acceptable.
7. One Storekeeper and two assistants with experience in P.W.D. State minimum salary acceptable.
8. One qualified Accountant and two assistants. State minimum salary acceptable.

Apply to

CHAIRMAN
Shri Bhupal Coop: Society, Ltd.
Udaipur. 1169

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES.
PRESS NOTIFICATION.

SUB: — Allotment of Pig Iron to the foundries during Period I/1949.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the last date for the receipt of applications through the Provincial Government, for allocation of Pig Iron during period I/1949 is the 15th October, 1948. All foundries which are already on the D.G.I. and S. list, desiring to receive Pig Iron during Period I/1949 should ensure that their applications are received by the Development Officer (Mechanical), Pig Iron Section, D.G.I. and S., Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by the last date as specified above.

All new foundries which are not already on the D.G.I. and S. list must furnish complete information as asked for in the Press Notification issued for period III and IV/1948; otherwise their applications will not be entertained.

(Sd) J. C. GHOSH.
Director-General,
Industries and Supplies.
(1157)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for the works to be carried out in widening the bottleneck at Sion Bridge—(eastern approach). The tenders will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Friday the 17th September, 1948.

Forms of tender, specifications etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- for each copy to any one deputed to receive the same by the Special Engineer (Works Branch) who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender copies will not be supplied by post.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay, 20-8-48. 1164

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, on or before noon on Monday the 27th September, 1948.

Tender No. Sale/14 for the purchase and removal of 414 condemned wagons and trucks and scrap carriage underframes and 20 tons scrap wagon bodies Roof etc. from East Indian Railway, Halishahar Depot.

Full particulars and tender forms can be had from the Controller of Stores' Office, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for same.

This sum is not refundable.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, E.I. Railway, Calcutta direct by money order.

GENERAL MANAGER. 1163

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1948, that day being a Public Holiday (GOKUL ASHTAMI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

C. W. MIDDLETON,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th August, 1948. 1157

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for supply of pipes and fittings, the sizes varying from 10" to 1". The detailed list and other terms can be had by Air Mail from the Divisional Engineer, Kashmir Irrigation Division, Srinagar Kashmir. (1158)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

No. 19488/151 Imp. — With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 13242/151, dated the 21st May 1948, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act (Bom. IV of 1902) the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, makes the following new rules after taking into consideration the objections received to the draft notification:—

NEW RULES.

"89. Proctor Road from its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road to its junction with Lamington Road shall be closed to North bound vehicular traffic, i.e. no entry from Lamington Road."

"90. Kiln Lane from its junction with Proctor Road to its junction with Lamington Road shall be closed to West bound vehicular traffic, i.e. no entry from Proctor Road."

"91 Bomanji Master Road from its junction with Kalbadevi Road to its junction with Gurgaum Road shall be closed to East bound vehicular traffic, i.e. no entry from Girgaum Road."

J. S. BHARUCHA,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 3rd August, 1948. 1161

NOTICE.

APPROVED CONTRACTORS of P.W.D. experienced in Roads and Building construction specially in cement and stone masonry works including R.C.C. roofs etc. are invited to register their names with the Society on or before 7-9-48 for works over one crore of rupees of building construction and development for refugees township of Pratapnagar (Udaipur).

U. T. THAKUR,
Chairman
Shri Bhupal Coop: Society Ltd.
Udaipur. 1170

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Waste (hard and soft) from the India United Mills. Ltd., No. 2 and 3 Mills and will be accepted upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY the 30th August, 1948, in their Registered Office. Tender copies can be obtained from Cotton Department. E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (1138)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Summary Suit No. 1310 of 1947

Messrs. HIRANAND CHATURMAL, a firm carrying on business as Bankers at 413, Vasant Wadi, outside, the Fort of Bombay ..Plaintiffs.

V/s

Messrs. NEPTUNE FILMS, a firm, carrying on business at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..Defendants.

To

RAJA YAGNIK, Esq.,
Proprietor of Messrs. Neptune Films.
Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defedants under rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for recovering from the defendants the sum of Rs. 2,500/- being the amount due and owing by the defendants to the plaintiffs under the Hundi, dated the 7th December, 1946 and passed by the defendants in favour of the Plaintiffs and referred to in para 2 of the plaint and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 28th February, 1947, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 4 per cent per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you, within ten days from the service hereof, in default whereof the plaintiffs will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 28th February, 1947, till judgment, and the sum of Rs. 250/- for costs, together with such interest, if any, as the Court may order, and interest on judgment at the rate of 4 per cent per annum till payment.

If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the Plaintiffs will thereafter serve upon you a Summons for Judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit.

Leave to defend may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

Witness Sir LEONARD STONE, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of June 1947.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR
for Prothonotary and Senior Master
(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR
Sealer.

The 16th day of June, 1947
Messrs. AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. (1160)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRESS NOTE

THERE APPEAR to be possibilities of establishing a Factory on a moderate scale for the manufacture of Kath from Khair (Acacia catechu) trees in the forests of Bhatkal, Honavar, Kumta and Ankola Ranges of the Kanara Western Division. (North Kanara District.)

2. There are transport facilities by road, river and sea and also export facilities. There is unlikely to be any restriction on the export of Kath outside this Province.

3. Government of Bombay is contemplating to grant concessions for the establishment of such factory.

4. Parties desirous to take advantage of this opportunity should apply to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Province of Bombay, Poona on or before 31st August 1948, stating their terms. They should quote among other things the highest rate which they are prepared to pay as royalty for standing Khair trees of the following girths (at breast height):—

24" to below 30" and 30" to 36"

Trees above 36" girth at breast height are not likely to be useful for Kath manufacture. Approximate number of trees in the above classes available for Kath manufacture will be between 1500—2000 per year but no definite guarantee can be given about minimum number of trees that may become available. However, not more than 2000 trees per annum will be allowed to be exploited during the first three years of the contract. Marking for exploitation will be done by the Forest Department.

5. The concession will be given for a period of 30 years but the rate will be operative for 5 years only when it will be liable to be revised. For any further information the intending parties should get in touch with the Chief Conservator of Forests, Province of Bombay, Poona.

6. The intending parties should inspect the areas before submitting their offers and should satisfy themselves about the possibility of starting such factory from all view points e.g. availability of suitable skilled labour, accessory materials etc.

7. The proposed company shall be responsible for housing, medical attention etc. of their employees as recommended by the Labour Department of the Government of Bombay.

8. Government reserves the right to refuse or accept any offer without assigning any reason for doing so.

9. A receipted chalan for Rs. 3000/- should accompany the offer as earnest money. (1165)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN MAHIM BAZAR CROSS ROAD (UPPER MAHIM).

Under instructions from Messrs. Amin Desai and Nanavati, Attorneys for Kapoorchand Tejmal, the 2nd Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Fatmabai, widow of Shaikh Ismail Abdul Kader Esuff and subject to the Indenture of the 1st Mortgage, dated 26th July, 1947, made between the said Fatmabai, widow of Shaikh Ismail Abdul Kader Esuff of the one part and Hirachand Jawanmal & Himmatmal Jasraj of the other part in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said second Mortgagee under the Indenture of second Mortgage, dated 1st day of August, 1947, M/S. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers, will sell by Public auction on 26th day of August, 1948, at 4 p.m. on the premises, the undermentioned immovable property:

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of the Mahim Bazar Cross Road (Upper Mahim) containing by admeasurement 197 sqr. yds. bearing Cadastral Survey No. 992 of the Mahim Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to M/s. Amin Desai and Nanavati, Attorneys for Kapoorchand Tejmal the 2nd Mortgagee.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers:
Tel.: 22801.

AUCTION SALE of big lots Flannelette, Canvas hose, Clothing, Brass, Naval Stores, etc., by order of The Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay, on 26-8-48 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at R.I.N. Depot, Mankhurd, 25% cash Deposit & Sales Tax, balance to be paid in Reserve Bank before 4-9-48, delivery before 24-9-48.

CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE U LONELY
DO YOU WANT FRIENDS?

Have Pen and Personal friends for entertainments, employment exchange of thoughts, etc., Apply for prospectus with As. 2/- stamps to:—
Secretary,
EAST & WEST INTRODUCTION BUREAU,
Tondiarpet, MADRAS-21.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BHANDARI STREET, BHULESHWAR DIVISION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amin Desai and Nanavati Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs Nathooji Tekaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor Mahomed Ismail Abdul Latif and the heirs and legal Representatives of the deceased Mortgagors, Shaikh Shamsoodin Shaikh Hyder E/nail and Jenabai Abdul Latiff pursuant to the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th Nov. 1930, M/S. MISTRY & CO Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on 25th Day of August, 1948, at 4 p.m. on the premises, the undermentioned immovable property:

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhandari Street, containing by admeasurement 77-2/9 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing Cadastral No. 3795 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to M/s. Amin Desai and Nanavati, Attorneys for the Mortgagees M/s. Nathooji Tekaji & Co.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers:
Tel.: 22801.

"TEN DAYS from To-night you'll see PROOF that I can make You a NEW MAN."

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1948-49
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Bengal Mesmerism House, (Regd.)
(B.C.B.) HOSHIARPUR

VALUABLE TEA GARDEN SHARES
NORTHERN INDIA TEA ESTATES LTD.—Garden Barajalinga Tea Estates in Assam (Indian Union) having 5390.22 acres granted area, 4705 mds. highest Crop obtained & 5000 mds. expected Crop this year—invite applications from experienced share selling Agents for sale of remaining Ordinary & 6 per cent Tax free Pref. Shares
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3RD WEEK—HOUSES FULL!

EXCELSIOR

3-30, 6-30 and 9-30.
Plans Open

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Sun. Hol Mat at 12-30
Ad. Bkg. Daily 10 to 12.

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The No. 1 Fight for FREEDOM that was the Inspiration for others
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KANAN DEVI
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Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6.

Daily: 4, 6-45, 9-30. Sunday Saturday 1-30 p.m.

NEW WEST END

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 5, 2004
Muslim: Savaal 18, 1367
Parsi: Aspandarmad 26, 1317
Sunrise: 6-22 a.m. Sunset 19-00 p.m.
Right ide: 02-14, 14-22
Lor t de: 08-02, 20-30

To-day's Engagement

ROTARY CLUB: Meeting at Green's Hotel at 1-45 p.m. today (Tuesday) when Rotarian H. J. Mullenaux, will speak on: "Forty Years of Electrical Engineering in India."

B. P. W. C.: Symposium on Bill to abolish Matriculation Examination and to establish Secretary School Certificate Examination Board at the ConferenceHall, Electric House, Colaba today (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. Sir Vital Chandavarkar will preside. Rev. James Kellock, Mrs. R. B. Billimoria Mr. M. T. Cyas, Mrs. Saiyidain, Miss R. Reuben and others will speak.

SCHOOL HYGINE: Lecture with lantern slides, arranged by Tealth Proganda Dept. Bombay Municipality, at Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

RADICAL STUDENTS UNION: Mr. V. M. Tarkunde, General Secretary, A. I. Radical Democratic Party will speak on: "Draft Constitution of India" at Wilson College today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. Prof. G. D. Parikh will preside.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA): Meeting of Bombay Centre, on Wednesday 25th inst. at 6 p.m. in Institution Room at Ilaco House, Sir P. M. Road, when Mr. K. M. Kantawala will speak on "Consideration of Soils for Road Construction."

ORDNANCE WORKERS GREET JAGJIVANRAM: Mr. A. V. Chitre, President of the Indian Ordnance Dept. Employees' Union' Bombay has sent a telegram to Mr. Jagjivanram, Minister for Labour Government of India congratulating him for introducing in the Legislature the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Bill and requesting him to widen the scope of the Bill so as to make it applicable to all casual workers employed in the Central Government establishments.

RAHNUMA: SABHA'S 98TH YEAR CELEBRATION: Today (Tuesday) at C. J. Hall, at 6 p.m., 98th birthday of Rahnumai Sabha will be celebrated. Mrs. Piroja Dastur welknown Indian Musician will give a light musical programme. Mrs. Preany Cama will give two songs from Sarode Avesta. Dastur Framroze Bode will speak on Social and Religious condition of the Parsis during the last century." Shetnji P. N. Mehta will preside.

NEW JOURNAL FOR YOUTH

Mr. Vithnu V. Rao has filed a declaration of the forthcoming English fortnightly, "The Voice of Youth" in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The journal will be devoted to social, cultural and youth's activities.

PROHIBITION CASES

During the week ended August 12, the Prohibition Department of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 247 cases and arrested 138 persons. During the same period 122 gallons of illicit liquor and 3388 gallons of wash were recovered.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

Photo taken on the occasion of the annual "At Home" at Y.W.C.A. Hall, Bombay, on Saturday, to meet new women graduates.

SUB-INSPECTOR DISMISSED FOR ENCOURAGING BAD CHARACTERS

Anti-Corruption Branch Takes Action Against 24 Persons

During the month of June and July last, the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. took action against 24 persons. Twenty-two of these were dealt with for offences relating to oribery and corruption and the remaining two under the Motor Spirit Rationing Order.

Narottam Jamnadas Asher, Assistant Superintendent of Government Grain Godowns, was convicted under section 409 I.P.C. (criminal breach of trust by Government servant) and sentenced to suffer a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month by the Presidency Magistrate, VIII Court, Bombay.

Mohanlal Chunilal Javeri was convicted under section 468 I.P.C. (forgery for purpose of cheating) and sentenced to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 by the Presidency Magistrate, VIII Court, Esplanade.

Jivraj Khetsey and Vasudeo Anant Pai, who had been arrested under sections 161-116-109 I.P.C. for offering an illegal gratification to a Rationing Inspector, were convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, VIII Court, Esplanade, Bombay. The former was sentenced to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to suffer six month's rigorous imprisonment and the latter to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default to suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment more.

Manilal Chunilal Sheth was convicted under section 161-116 I.P.C. (illegal gratification) and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, VIII Court, Esplanade, Bombay.

Sub-Inspector Mohomed Anis Mohomed Hafiz who was suspended on January 13, 1948, for associating himself with a bad character, whose presence in Bombay was dangerous to society and whom he subsequently picked up, under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, has been dismissed from service with effect from the afternoon of June 16, 1948.

Constable Dhondu Gopal Bhat was convicted under section 384 I.P.C. (punishment for extortion) and sentenced to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 by the Presidency Magistrate, VIII Court, Esplanade.

Ahmedkhan Lumankhan and seven others, who had been charged under section 5 of the Prevention of Gambling Act, were convicted and sentenced as below by the Presidency Magistrate, 16th Court, Esplanade, Bombay. Ahmedkhan Lukmankhan was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and the rest were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or to suffer one week's simple imprisonment each. One of these accused, Nathoo Vithal, was further convicted under section 43(1)(a) of the Abkari Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or to suffer one week's simple imprisonment by the same Magistrate.

Another Socialist Walk-Out From Corporation

TEXTILE WORKERS COMPLIMENTED ON STAGING TOKEN STRIKE ON AUGUST

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Congress Party-sponsored resolution complimenting the textile workers of Bombay in not staging the threatened token strike on August 11 called by the Socialist Party, evoked heated exchanges between the spokesmen of both the parties in the Municipal Corporation today, climaxed by a dramatic walk out by the Socialists at the fag end of the meeting.

The resolution was carried, as the Socialists were trooping out of the House, protesting against the motion for closure which was moved by a Congress Party member and adopted by the Corporation.

Mr. Ashok Mehta, who vehemently opposed the resolution said that August 11 was "a day of shame" as on that day they saw the "degeneration of the Congress" to the level of the now-departed British rule.

In a spirited rejoinder, Mr. S. K. Patil said that the Socialists were "frustrated and defeated, their plans proving a washout", and added that the Socialists were leading the workers to their own ruin and to the destruction of the productive wealth of the nation.

NARIMANS OFFER

It is said that the leader of the Municipal Congress Party, Mr. K. F. Nariman, approached the Socialists and other parties in the Corporation, expressing his readiness to drop this resolution from the agenda, in keeping with his desire not to turn the House into a political forum, on condition that the other parties would give an assurance that in future they would also strictly confine their resolutions to purely civic affairs. The Socialists turned down the offer on the plea that the Corporation was the only forum through which they could ventilate their grievances as workers' meetings were banned by Government.

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. V. B. Worlikar at the special meeting, expressed the Corporation's appreciation on the attitude of the textile workers of the city in not staging the threatened strike on August 11, thus showing commendable respect for law and regard for public welfare.

ASHOK MEHTA'S CHARGE

Mr. Ashok Mehta, opposing the resolution, said that in spite of intimidation and coercion, thousands of workers did go on strike. He asked why the Congress went to the Court if they were confident of winning over the workers to their side by making a direct approach. Knowing well that they would fail in such an attempt, they managed to get the strike declared illegal by the Industrial Court. On the top of this, Congress volunteers were moving about in lorries carrying on propaganda against the strikers, bullying and coercing them, and threatening them with dire consequences if they resorted to strike.

Mr. Mehta recalled how even during the national struggle for freedom even the Congress was unable to mobilise the entire working class on their side, not because of the lack of patriotism, but because of the fact that the workers found themselves helpless and powerless against the organised "goondaism" of the Government then in power. He regretted that the Congress had degenerated to the level of the British Government, which was "a matter of shame and humiliation".

S. K. PATIL'S REPLY

Mr. S. K. Patil, in answer to Mr. Mehta, said that there was nothing wrong in the move to compliment the workers as they behaved in a most exemplary manner in response to the call of their real leaders. He said that the success of the general strike in last December was not on account of the hold of the Socialists on the workers, and further it was not a miracle achieved by that party as they seemed to think.

Mr. Patil asserted that it was the duty of the Government and the Congress to see that the mischief was not repeated and that law and order were enforced. Moreover it was the concern of the Government to prevent the workers from falling into dangerous paths under irresponsible leadership, which would lead the nation to chaos and confusion.

"Government would have been guilty of breach of responsibility if it did not take effective and timely action to prevent the suicidal policy of the Socialists. This is not going to be tolerated even for a day. Government should either rule or abdicate", Mr. Patil declared.

"NUISANCE VALUE"

Dismissing the Socialist party as only of "a nuisance value" and warning them not to be under any illusioned because they got a few more seats in the Corporation, Mr. Patil felt confident that, as before, in future also the country's entire working class would rally round the Indian National Congress which has won for then freedom. He also hoped that the Socialists would sooner or later realise their mistake and would come back to the fold of their parent political organisation.

Mr. K. M. Chaugle spoke in support of the resolution while Mr. Mahajani strongly opposed it.

As several members rose to speak, a motion for closure was moved by Mr. Salebhoy Abdulkhader and was carried.

The House passed the resolution as the Socialists left the meeting in protest against the closure motion.

ATTACK ON SEATLESS TRAM CARS

At the ordinary meeting of the Corporation held earlier, Mr. Naushir Barucha strongly criticised the introduction of the seatless tram cars which he said was "a fantastic innovation" and "a very humiliating form of transport, nothing short of torture"

The resolution on the subject, moved by him, expressed the Corporation's disapproval of the experiment of seatless tram cars which was an indignity inflicted on respectable citizens of Bombay. The resolution drew the B.E.S.T. Committee's attention to the great inconvenience caused to the aged, infirm, women and children and added that even convicts and criminals were provided a more descent form of transport from the courts to the police stations.

Mr. Salebhoy Abdulkhader, while agreeing with the principle of the resolution, moved an amendment to refer the matter to the B.E.S.T. Committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, supporting the amendment, said that the question was whether it was better to provide at least standing accommodation to the public or allow them to stand indefinitely at tram stops unable to board the heavily crowded vehicles. He further thought that it was better to provide standing accommodation rather than allow people to cling on dangerously to the footboards of the trams.

He said that this was only an experiment to relieve the transport congestion and that it was therefore, open for improvement in the light of suggestions from the House.

Mr. G. G. Mehta suggested that the B.E.S.T. Committee should put into commission the several military vehicles now lying idle. Further, it could introduce as an experiment trolly buses run on electricity. He was of the view that if the Committee took advantage of the different types of vehicles run on petrol, disel oil, electricity etc. traffic conditions would improve.

The House passed the amendment to refer the resolution to the B.E.S.T. Committee.

I. N. T. U. C. EXECUTIVE

Will Meet In New Delhi On Sept. 4

BOMBAY, Aug. 23: The Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress will meet in New Delhi on September 4, under the presidentship of Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, who is expected to return from San Francisco in a few days.

The agenda of the meeting includes consideration of the resignation of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister of Bombay, from the Working Committee and General Council of the I.N.T.U.C.

SWEEPERS' DEMAND PUBLICATION OF AWARDS

The President, Bombay Presidency Sweepers' Union, Bombay, writes: It may be known that at the beginning of July last the Government of Bombay appointed a Court of Adjudication for deciding upon the Sweepers' demand both in Bombay and in the Suburbs. The cases of all the Municipalities having been over some time in the middle of this month, the sweepers of Bombay have grown impatient to know their fate. Accordingly, the Bombay Sweepers' Union has intimated to the Governmen of Bombay that the Awards be published immediately to pacify increasing perturbation among the sweepers.

JURISDICTION OF CITY CIVIL COURT

Notice To Government

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tendolkar).

M. K. Jagtiani .... Plaintiff.

Versus

R. H. Shah ..... Defendant.

This was a suit to recover the sum of Rs. 4331-2-0 for principal and interest under two demand promissory notes passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff in July-August 1945. Before the suit could reach hearing, the High Court issued a notice that all suits in which the money claim is specifically mentioned as below Rs. 10,000 and in which issues had not been settled or evidence recorded would be transferred to the newly-established Bombay City Civil Court under section 18 (e) of the Act by which that Court was constituted.

The plaintiff having objected to the said transfer, the Chief Justice directed Mr. Justice Tendolkar to hear the objection.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that the Provincial Legislature has no power to legislate on any of the subjects which were exclusively within the legislative competence of the Central Government. He referred to Item No. 28 of List No. I (Federal List) on the seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act which ran as follows:—

"Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments."

Counsel for the plaintiff therefore contended that the present suit being on promissory notes, was covered by this item in the Federal List, and the Provincial Legislature therefore had no power to transfer it to the City Civil Court by a provincial enactment.

His Lordship directed that notice be given to the Advocate-General of Bombay, under Order 27A of the Code of Civil Procedure, of two questions of law raised by the plaintiff with regard to the interpretation of the Government of India Act viz:—

(1) Whether the Provincial Legislature can confer jurisdiction on the Bombay City Civil Court in respect of suits on negotiable instruments enumerated in Entry No. 28.

(2) Whether the Provincial Legislature can take away the jurisdiction of the High Court in respect of suits on negotiable instruments enumerated in Entry No. 28.

His Lordship made the notice returnable for argument on 30th August next.

Mr. M. J. Mistree instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. S. T. Desai instructed by Messrs Nandlal Patwari and Co. appeared for the defendant.

POONA MOTOR OPERATORS DISPUTE FOR ADJUDICATION

BOMBAY, Aug. 23

The industrial dispute between the Motor Operators of Poona and their workmen has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal consisting of Diwan Bahadur D. G. Kamerkar. The dispute is on the question of dearness allowance, bonus and gratuity scheme.

'DO NOT BE DETERRED BY THREATS'

L. M. Patil's Advice To Prohibition Guards

A rally of the Prohibition Guards of Greater Bombay was held on August 22 at Danda, a village very notorious for illicit distillation. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, was given a guard of honour by the Guards.

Addressing the Guards, the Minister asked them to work in the true spirit of a social worker and help to make the Prohibition programme a success. He advised them not to be deterred by the threats and intimidations of the illicit distillers and smugglers and assured them that the Government would do everything in their power to provide them with all facilities and protection in the discharge of their duties.

The villagers, who felt happy as the Minister's visit, promised co-operation and help to the Prohibition Guards and other agencies employed by the Government for the stamping out of the drink evil.

PURSE PRESENTED TO KALYAN CONGRESSMAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug 22.

Sr. Ramchandra Mahadeo Patwardhan an old and staunch Congress and Harijan worker of Kalyan was given a public reception and address and also a purse of Rs. 451 for his services and sacrifices to the cause of country by the Natya Niwas Mandal and several other institutions of Kalyan in the Krishna Talkies hall before a large gathering today. Sri Patwardhan has given the amount to the Harijan School at Kolsawadi, Kalyan. Several messages from the leaders including from Sri N. V. Gagil, Minister Government of India, Sri V. L. Mehta Finance Minister, Bombay Government Sri G. V. Malvankar Speaker Consituent Assembly, were read in the meeting.

Sane Guruji presided over the function.

Rastra Seva Dal girl volunteers gave a variety programme, after which with "Vande Mataram" the function came to a close.

SOURCE OF MORE LABOUR UNREST

Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh Against 3rd Shift Move In Mills

The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor has considered the question of working a third shift in the Bombay Cotton Mills, and have opened as under:—

The universal third shift working is beset with difficulties, risks and dangers, and before creating the necessary checks and licensing machinery the working of the 3rd shift is likely o increase only the profits and not the production of cloth. Without guaranting the minimum amenities for labour and creating necessar ymachinery for assuring proper production, to force the third shift would create more labour unrest which may ultimately offset all the probable advantages of the third shift; and, on the contrary, likely to affect the present production"

Therefore, hopes that the "Government would seriously consider all the aspects of this question before coming to any final decision on this very vital and important question affecting the needs of the community and the working class."

BOMBAY ASKS FOR 5,000 TONS OF PETROL

To Relieve Congestion In Docks

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have requested the Central Government to allot about 5,000 tons of petrol immediately to relieve the congestion in the Bombay Docks

No denifite reply has been received so far, it is learnt, but the matter is being urgently considered.

WEATHER

Weather Summary

POONA, August 23, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, August 23, 1948:—

A shallow depression exists in the north-west angle of the Bay of Bengal and is centred this morning about 100 miles south of Calcutta. It is likely to move north-westwards. Yesterday's low pressure area lies this morning over the south-west United Provinces and the adjoining parts of East Rajputana. It is likely to move north-westwards.

RAINFALL has been fairly widespread in Malabar and over the region from the east Punjab and east Rajputana to east Central India and the east United Provinces. There have been local showers in west Bengal, Orissa, the Konkan and Mysore.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVE OF 24TH: Well-distributed rain with scattered heavy falls will occur over the stretch of the country extending from the east Punjab and east Rajputana to north Orissa and Gangetic west Bengal. There will be local rain in south Orissa, west Rajputana, east Gujarat, the south Central Provinces, Berar, north Hyderabad and along the west coast of the Peninsula.

Weather Chart

POONA, August 23, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June, 1948, and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours on August 23, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 92 78 0 7.5 minus 15.2, Baroda 88 78 0 10.0, Belgaum 76 66 0.1 30.1 minus 3.2, BOMBAY 83 79 0 52.7 minus 0.9, Calcutta 90 80 T 34.2 plus 0.1, Colombo 86 80 0 20.3 plus 4.2, Cuttack 83 80 0 25.5 plus 2.3, Darjeeling 70 58 T 60.3 minus 17.0, Dehra Dun 82 72 0.7 52.3 minus 6.0, Hyderabad (Dn.) 89 72 0 15.8 plus 1.4, Lucknow 84 79 0.3 33.3 plus 8.0, Madras 98 81 0 7.3 minus 1.3, Mahableshwar 65 61 1.2 168.0 minus 37.6, Mussoorie 64 60 1.9 50.5 minus 8.3, Nagpur 85 74 0 24.0 minus 7.5, Ootacamund 59 53 T 15.9 minus 3.6, Pachmarhi 71 66 0.5 55.8 plus 1.7, Patna 92 79 0.1 25.5 minus 2.4, Poona 82 71 0 13.9 minus 0.1, Rajkot 95 77 0 4.7 minus 13.9, Shillong 80 62 0.2 58.9 plus 17.4, Sholapur 92 72 0 18.8 plus 7.5, Simla 62 58 0.6 33.3 minus 3.0, Surat 87 80 10.7 minus 21.2.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR FARMERS: FORECAST VALID TILL MORNING OF 25TH:

Fairly widespread light to moderate rain in the north Kanara, Goa and Ratnagiri districts and Bewakantha and Banaskantha districts of Gujerat, local light showers in Kolaba and Thana districts and the northern districts of Hyderabad State and a few light showers elsewhere.

OUTLOOK FOR NEXT TWO DAYS General increase of rain.

ATOMIC PHYSICS

Film To Be Shown In Bombay

It has been arranged under the auspices of the Bombay Society of Model Engineers to screen a film entitled "Atomic Physics", which is an authoritative document of the history and development of atomic energy. It will be shown, free of any admission fee, in the B. E. S. T. Conference Hall, on Friday, 27th August, at 6-15 p.m.

This film is the product of the well-known G-B Instructional Ltd. (J. Arthur Rank Organization Ltd.) of England. It is in five parts, each of 2 reels, and covers the entire history of Atomic Physics from its initial stages and tells the fascinating story of the rapid development of the subject.

The commentary has been written and spoken by Mr. Derek Mayne, who has achieved a mastery over the immensely abstruse conceptions of Atomic Physics.

The celebrated Professor Einstein appears in special Scenes for the film. Dr. Cockcrft and Prodessor Frisck who have been so closely associated with the most important advances in nucleur physics, have both recorded interviews specially for the film.

Included in the film are actual scenes of Lord Rutherford and Sir Joseph Thomson recorded before they died. Original apparatus used by Sir J. J. Thomson, Lord Rutherford, B. G. Moseley and Cockcrft annd Walton is used in various scenes, as also an accurate copy of apparatus used by Michael Faraday.

Using animated diagrams, historical reconstruction, living speakers, original apparatus and scenes of modern research, the completed film depicts in detail the whole subject of atomic physics aid provides enlightening and thought provoking medium, ending with a valuable recapitulation and word about the future which promises so much if peace remains unbroken.

The film is of great educational value to the science departments of Universities, Technical Colleges and institutions of similar standing, as also to such schools which take fairly advanced physics. Though technical in its essence, it is of general interest to the public at large, especially in the present time when the spotlight of world public opinion is focussed on this subject.

A special message for the occasion sent by Dr. H. J. Bhabha.

Tenancy Act In Suburban District

Following is the report for the month of July, 1848, on the working of the Bombay Tenancy Act in the Bombay Suburban District:—

In nine cases the record of protected tenancies was checked by inspecting the lands in the presence of the parties concerned and necessary corrections were ordered to be made in the records of the respective villages.

One case was filed as it was withdrawn.

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FOREVER AMBER
TECHNICOLOR

starring LINDA DARNELL · CORNEL WILDE · RICHARD GREENE · GEORGE SANDERS

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THE NEW EMPIRE

NEWLY-BUILT ALL THROUGH!

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-CONDITIONED!

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See with resounding music,—Prayers and his favourite 'BHAJANS'

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Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
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12th WEEK OF RUSH!

SHAMIM IN THE BEST ROLE OF HER CAREER

OMAR KHAYYAM FILMS PRESENT

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With MRIDULLA & KANAIYALAL

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Also Showing AZAD-HIND-KI-SALIGRIHA

Radio

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, Aug. 24

544 metres (1,231 kc/s.

7-30 a.m. Jaltarag By Air Artist 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Sundraba: Jadhav 8-40 Gajananrao Joshi 12-0 p.m. Akashwani Ne Chotare 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Laker 1-25 News (H) 1-130 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 School Broadcasts 5-0 Jaltarang By Air Ahmed 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-30 News (H) 6-15 Pramila Jadhav 6130 Ghulam Ahmed 6-45 Harshi Kashyap 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Haji Mohammad Gujarati Geeto 7-30 Sujalam Suphalam Daddi Ani Itar Yojana Talk in Marathi 7-45 Filmi Gans 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Gajananrao Joshi 8-45 Hamara Hindustan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 7-30 Sujalam Suphalam Gujaratihadi BBC News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Current Events 10-0 The London Philharmonic Orchestra 10-15 'So This Is Bombay' 10-25 The London Symphony Orchestra 10-30 Shanti Heldon.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Gujarati Geeto 5-45 B V Hukkeri 6-15 .Calling Rural Listeners

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Harsh: Kashyap 8-15 Hafi Mohammad Gujarati Geeto 9-0 Pramila Jadhav 9-30 Khadilkar Rachit Bhavgeet 10-0 Gajananrao Joshi.

Dear RAJU

Come, Soon, I am worried.

BROTHER

'Work, Unceasing Work Should Be Our Watchword'

RAJAJI'S CLARION CALL TO YOUTH

Translate Patriotism In Terms Of Civic Duty And Service

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

"The years immediately ahead when our freedom has to be consolidated must be years of strenuous work. What is wanted is not competitive ambition but intense co-operation. The furtherance of the welfare of the people as a whole in constructive channels is the warp and woof of patriotism now.

Melodramatic reiteration of past struggles and dwelling on episodes of suffering may feed our pride in a way, but it is wholly irrelevant and is therefore a waste of energy in the present context when what is wanted is speed of realisation of civic duty and energetic positive effort in reconstruction", declared His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, in the course of his convocation address at the Madras University today.

Addressing the gathering, Rajaji said:

"I am grateful to the Chancellor and the fellows of the University for conferring on me the highest honour in their gift. I hope I shall ever remain worthy of the degree conferred on me today by being in all matters true to the spirit of law, which is higher than the codes that embody it in various aspects. By accepting this degree, I have, so to say, gone through a ceremony of closer identification with the young friends who have received degrees at this Convocation.

Speaking to the graduates he said: "Dear young friends, the life-work of men of my generation has been very nearly completed. The lamp which it has pleased Providence to enable us to light will now come under your care. Protect it against the ill winds that blow against it. I value deeply the opportunity offered to me to say a few words to you today. During this initial period of independent national life, many a trite saying gets real and relevant meaning. So if I say some very ordinary and oft-repeated things, please do not think I just fill up time in a conventional way. I am a practical and serious-minded man though I like a joke as much as anyone else.

WORLD WATCHES INDIA

The world is watching India with goodwill. Our culture, our philosophy and our outlook on life have a new meaning and a new hope for the nations that have suffered and are suffering in the West. Our struggle against British Imperialism is over and, thank God, it has not ended in a note of bitterness but in complete goodwill and mutual understanding. Being citizens of a free country, we should now realise our mission as a nation and our place in world-civilization. We must fulfil the obligations that arise out of our place in Asia and our long and intimate connection with the West. We cannot escape world citizenship and the particular Dharma which must appertain to India in that regard. By thinking of the world and of man as a whole, we shall purify and strengthen ourselves even in respect of internal problems and anxieties.

FREEDOM MEANS NO IDLENESS

Freedom has assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. But it also implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. Our state of freedom implies toil and new values for old things. We should so discipline ourselves as to be able to discharge our new responsibilities satisfactorily. If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed more than any other in the new set-up, it is that we should put into action our full capacity, each one of us, in productive effort—each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work should now be our watchword. Work is wealth and service is happiness. Nothing else is. The greatest crime in India today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear. Whether as a constable or as a high official of the State, whether as a businessman or industrialist or artisan or farmer or peasant, all of us are discharging our obligation to the State and making a contribution to the welfare of the country. Honest work is the sheet-anchor to which if we cling we shall be saved in spite of every danger or difficulty. Honest work is the fundamental law of progress.

Next to honest work is the habit of respecting other people's feelings. It takes all sorts to make this world and the highest virtue of every citizen is to try to conduct himself so that a mode of life may be evolved by which people of differing religious faiths, occupations and attainments who constitute our society may live together in peace and amity. The law of love is a practical code of life as our dear departed leader so strenuously sought to teach us. My confirmed opinion is that in India there is in fact no communal hatred. Greed and fear of defeat in economic competition produce what is mistaken for communal ill-feeling. There is abundant and abiding respect for all kinds of creeds, faiths and ways of life, but selfishness and personal ambitions of a poor variety produce conditions often mistaken for communal ill-will. It is not, therefore, a hopeless task to restore and maintain communal amity and goodwill all round.

COMMUNAL HARMONY

Unfortunately certain events have led to the atmosphere being full of alarm and expectation of conflict. We do not desire conflict. But we may not be able to avoid it. All the same, we must do our best to prevent what is admittedly bad for everybody concerned and for the nation. In any case, to be calm is the best preparation to face any difficulty. Excitement is the contrary of preparedness. I am convinced that there is really no hatred between Hindus and Muslims or between any other communities. There is neither hatred nor conflict of interests. There is misunderstanding, pride and consequent stupidity. The long-drawn-out controversies of the recent past cannot be put aside all at once. Hence all these misunderstandings this pride and this stupidity. But asideally there is, among widely differing creeds and races, far greater understanding of the fundamentals of human fellowship in India than probably anywhere else. This being so, my hope is not ill-founded that India will lead the way in demonstrating harmony in diversity and furnishing a striking example in human co-operation in the midst of seeming heterogeneity. Whatever may be the immediate troubles, I have no doubt that you who have now graduated will, in your life-time, see a happy India without ill-will, strenuously engaged in reconstruction. There is no need to despair, whatever be the colour of things at present.

TRAINED LEADERSHIP

To manage the affairs of an independent State, trained leadership is necessary. You have had training in that direction in some measure, for University education is nothing but a training for leadership. Numberless citizens are denied this privilege and it therefore becomes your sacred duty to regard your good fortune as a precious debt. In your daily conduct, in whatever walk of life you may be and under all conditions, you should remember your obligation of leadership and set an example to others how to think and speak and how to act. The physical defence of a State is the special responsibility of the members of the Armed Forces. You are the moral and cultural army of India. Her progressive culture and contribution to world-civilization should be your concern. That the youth of today are the citizens of tomorrow is a trite statement. But in a land that has just attained political freedom and whose citizens have to shoulder new responsibilities in every field of national activity, you young graduates should see in that oft-repeated statement a vital and most significant reality that concerns you intimately.

PATRIOTISM THEN AND NOW

We have gone through a long and intense political struggle which involved great and unprecedented sacrifices. Many of us are engaged now in cashing our cheques on the bank of sacrifice with a feeling of self-righteous anger when delayed at the counter or asked to stand in a queue. All this is natural and it would be wrong to have expected that anything else could happen. Sacrifice had been sustained unbroken through two generations and it would be idle to expect those who suffered to stand down in self-abnegation when the illusions of power and position tempt. Admitting all this, enlightened men and women should ask themselves the question. What is patriotism now?

Graduats, on this great occasion in your life when you must be overflowing with a sense of achievement and a degree of pride, an older person may offer a few words to you on our immediate future. Independence is a goal for which we worked and struggled for several years. But we must now overcome the habit of mental resistance and opposition which was our pattern of behaviour until now. We must forget all the disappointments and frustrations we have suffered. We must turn all our experience now to positive ends.

The years immediately ahead when our freedom has to be consolidated must be years of strenuous work. We cannot take out of life more than we put into it ourselves. The new opportunities that present themselves in our country may seem to be opportunities for individual advancement but they are also and perhaps more truly, opportunities for service to the country as a whole.

What is wanted is not competitive ambition but intense co-operation. The furtherance of the welfare of the people as a whole in constructive channels is the warp and woof of patriotism now. Melodramatic reiteration of past struggles and dwelling on episodes of suffering may feed our pride in a way but it is wholly irrelevant and is therefore a waste of energy in the present context when what is wanted is speed of realization of civic duty and energetic positive effort in reconstruction.

EMPHATIC "NO"

A teacher from Kerala wrote to me a few days back suggeting that I should clarify some points in the course of this my address to you. He asked in his letter—(1) Should teachers and students be encouraged to take up active politics apart from academic studies? My answer has always been and I repeat it now, NO! Active party politics is inconsistent with fruitful student-life. (2) Should our schools and colleges be scenes of political battles and party squabbles? My answer is an emphatic NO! (3) Should strikes and satyagraha be recognised and encouraged in schools? My answer is again in the negative.

ASSEMBLY OF BRAINS

This takes me to my intention to share with the experienced educationists assembled here a few thoughts on education. There is a tendency in progressive political circles as well as among educationists to seek to make anything that is good and useful a compulsory part of youth's educational course. I should like to express on this occasion my doubts in respect of this tendency. The idea that education should cover all useful fields of equipment is futile and erroneous. The limitations of time and immaturity should be kept in mind, and more time should be spent on evolving the capacity to acquire knowledge and to think aright than on substantial equipment straightaway. The pressure of too many subjects is not a good thing for the young brain. On the other hand, it is only when the brain is young that the capacity to think aright can be developed and correct methods of work can be implanted. To give an example, I would point out that history cannot be understood by boys and girls who have not seen or experienced much of life and its problems. The brain is a machine which should be properly assembled and adjusted during youth. Once this is done, it will take care of itself and there is plenty of time for acquiring information in all branches. The stress during youth should be on training, on creating a habit of correct observation, of scientific curiosity and of thinking aright and not on cramming the brain with information. The aim of education is that the pupil should acquire an automatic appreciation of values moral and other. We do not desire to produce indoctrinated minds. That is not the democratic ideal. Totalitarians might wish to give a twist when the mind is young in a planned direction but our aim should be to produce a free and faithful intellectual and moral apparatus rather than give pre-planned twists.

COMPULSION BREEDS CONTEMPT

Again, it should be remembered that what is made compulsory automatically induces a distaste. If you wish boys and girls to develop a permanent and unreasonable dislike of anything, make that subject a compulsory subject. If you wish that they may develop a willingness and a capacity to appreciate good literature such as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, or Shakespeare, or the Bible, for God's sake, I would say to the educationists do not make the study of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata or of Shakespeare or the Bible compulsory in the school. The lessons of both child psychology and human psychology are that mandatory and compulsory direction produces a contrary and rebellious tendency. The conditions for assimilation should be produced, and there should be no compulsion. Youth should be helped to choose good things for themselves rather than be forced and drilled.

LESS STRESS ON EXAMINATION

Therefore I would suggest to educationists that less stress should be laid on examinations and more on opportunities for study and assimilation. The examination is the most bitter part of compulsion. It creates an incurable tendency towards superficiality and a paradoxical condition wherein a certain degree of equipment and dislike go together. It leaves in the successful candidate a distaste for further advance, once the examination is over. If in any field the standard of attainment is better in foreign universities than in India, it is not due to stiffer examinations or to superior talents. It is the result of greater voluntary exertion on the part of teachers and pupils born of love of the thing itself, and better facilities for study and research rather than of any stricter or better system of examinations and selections. It is the result of a condition of things in which aptitude and love of subject rather than irrelevant ambitions and prospects of career and employment guide the students in their choice of studies.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

There are two problems which are the cause of great worry to our educationists, the problem of religious and moral instruction in a land of many faiths and the problem arising out of multiplicity of languages. Taking up the education of children, we see that they should be trained to love one another, to be kindly and helpful to all, to be tender to the lower animals and to observe and think aright. The task of teaching them how to read and write and to count and calculate is important, but it should not make us lose sight of the primary aim of moulding personality in the right way. For this it is necessary to call into aid culture: tradition and religion. But in our country we have to look after, in the same school, boys and girls born in different faiths and who belong to families that live diverse ways of life and follow forms of worship associated with different denominations of religion. It will not do to follow the easy path of evading the challenge by attending solely to physical culture and intellectual education. We have to evolve a suitable technique and method for serving the spiritual needs of children through many religions in the same school. We would thereby cultivate an atmosphere of mutual respect, a fuller understanding and helpful co-operation among all the different communities in our society. India is not like other smaller countries with a single language and a single faith. We have a multiplicity of languages and faiths but are yet one and must remain one people. We have therefore to give basic training in our schools to speak and understand many languages and to understand and respect the different religions prevailing in India. It is not right for us in India to be dissuaded from this on account of considerations as to over-taxing the young mind. What is necessary must be done. And it is not in fact too great a burden.

Any attempt to do away with or steam-roll the differences through governmental coercion and indirect pressure would be as futile as it would be unwise. Any imposition of a single way of life and form of worship on all children, or neglect of a section of the pupils in this respect, or barren secularisation will lead to a conflict between school and home life in the pupils concerend, which is harmful. On the other hand, if we give due recognition to several prevailing faiths in the educational institutions and organise suitable facilities for boys and girls of all faiths, it may itself serve as a broadening influence of great national value.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM

As for language, it is no good trying to impose a medium of instruction on young pupils which is not their mother-tongue. In the past, parents preferred their children to undergo the disadvantages of the English medium because, as against the drawbacks of a foreign medium, the advantages in life of superficially anglicised culture were great. They deliberately allowed their children to learn language through subjects rather than subjects through language, because facility in the use of the English language helped one very largely and covered many defects. These advantages must now soon disappear and the drawbacks in using a foreign medium will be more and more obvious as we go on. Nothing is gained by depriving young boys and girls of the advantage of the mother-tongue or some language near to it. In regions where more than one language is spoken I see no other way but one, namely, to form sections in the mixed schools according to language. For certain purposes they may sit together so that the advantages of both mixing and separate attention may be retained. Provided we solve the problems with understanding and patience, the very difficulties which we first deplore often prove in the end to be of the greatest value for progress. What was pain and trouble becomes a source of enlightenment and joy.

FELLOW FEELING

Graduates, I congratulate you on your having taken your degrees. I have told you enough about the sacred duties that fall on you by reason of these degrees. Let your minds be responsible and affectionate. These are the two qualities that best adorn citizenship. Daily and earnest prayer and honest effort will enable one to acquire these two great qualities, a sense of responsibility and an affectionate temperament. If our youth attain these qualities, India will be happy and great. External courtesies will help the growth of corresponding internal feeling. Restraint in behaviour and consideration for the feelings of others are what distinguish a man of culture. Be patient and kind always. Do not give way jealously to the desire to boast. Be not rude. Do not always insist on your own way. Do not allow yourself to be irritated or be resentful. Do not rejoice at wrong. Rejoice in the right. Try to bear misfortunes bravely. Show trust in others and have faith that love will prevail. This is what Paul said. This is what Gandhi said. May God bless you.

RAJAJI WARNS AGAINST COMPLACENCY

Reply To Civic Address At Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 22 (A.P.I.): At 5-30 p.m. the Governor-General arrived at the Legislative Chamber where a civic reception was accorded to him by a representative gathering. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing by legislators, all six Ministers led by the Premier, officials and non-officials.

His Excellency was received at the entrance to the Chamber by Mr. S. Varadarajan Nair, Mayor and Commissioner of the Corporation who introduced the Councillors to His Excellency. After prayer and welcome song, the Mayor read the civic address welcoming Rajaji not only as the first Indian Governor-General of Independent India, but as one of the great architects of India's freedom and as our wisest statesman.

The Governor-General in the course of his reply said:—

"You have achieved freedom. If you go to sleep over that freedom, not a tortoise but misfortune will overtake you. If under freedom and democratic Government we fail to achieve things and make people happy, we cannot write about them in papers nor agitate in the international press, because there will be no foreign government to agitate against. It is, therefore, necessary that we should produce results. Common folk may think that this is the business of Government. But we cannot achieve happiness under a democratic government unless we all combine and work hard each in his own sphere. Every home, street, town and city is a part of the same single machinery intended to produce happiness in the country. It is not only Ministers who are responsible for producing results. It is the people that are also responsible. Criticism alone would not produce good government, co-operation alone can.

When I was in Bengal so much affection was bestowed on me that I wished very much that that might be the last experience of my loving days. But it was ordained I should go to Delhi and pass through days full of sorrow, bitterness, disappointment and anger, if not worse. For a little relief I have come to the south so that I may feel again the atmosphere of affection and consideration from everybody.

SOUTH INDIA LUCKY

There is no need for us in South India to be unhappy. We have been spared so much of the agony which brothers and sisters elsewhere had to go through. We cannot be sufficiently thankful for what we have been spared. We have no reason to be jealous of one another. No rational being should waste time in jealousy. This is a time when all should work. We should all pull together, remembering that there is no waste like hatred and jealousy.

The one thing we should do is to put aside hatreds and memories of happenings which promote hated. In Delhi or anywhere else in the north, I ask people to forget the recent terrible tragedies—tragedies which cannot physically be forgotten. Yet I ask them to forget these. As long as Gandhiji was alive he was asking people to forget the pain, cruelty and barbarities which they suffered. What I ask of you here is much easier—to forget things which could be wiped off with a handkerchief and forgotten. I want you to look up to the future with hope. People in North India believe that in the south people are very intelligent. In the south, the Tamil people think that the Kerala people are intelligent. Let us assume all these superstitions to be true. What follows? If in Travancore, which is the south of South India, you do not derive the essence of happiness from this freedom, then self-government freedom, and responsible government are all disproved and you will have to go back to authoritarian rule and guidance from above instead of from below. It is your duty, therefore, to show that freedom and responsible government can produce people's happiness. It requires some experience, restraint, intelligence and hard work and does not lie in slogans and haste.

You have been in great hurry to get things done everything at the same time. This is then the danger that nothing is done satisfactorily. You have to show restraint, co-operate with one another, hold one another and never be jealous of one another.

FOUR ELECTIONS AT PARIS ASSEMBLY

India Asks For Regional Allocation Of Seats

LAKE SUCCESS, August. There will be four elections at the Paris meeting of the General Assembly. Two of them will be elections of countries to main organs of the United Nations, while two will name individuals to the International Court and the prospective International Law Commission.

Prior to elections to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, there may be debates over their composition India has raised the question of the geographic distribution of Security Council seats and Argentina wants to increase the number of Economic and Social Council members from 18 to 24.

Here is the story of all four elections:—

The Security Council has five permanent members—China, France, USSR, UK, USA, and in addition there are six non-permanent members elected by the Assembly who serve two years. Three are elected each year, with Belgium, Colombia and Syria being those whose terms expire December 31, 1948. Argentina, Canada and the Ukrainian Socialist Republic are the non-permanent members who carry over until 1949.

India has requested that the question of "equitable geographical distribution" as it applies to the non-permanent members of the Security Council be considered by the Assembly. She wants a decision on the regional allocation of seats in the Council. India raised the same point at last year's Assembly. She was as well a candidate for election to the Council and through ten ballots threatened to upset the current regional distribution of seats in a contest finally won by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. India withdrew its candidancy after 10 ballots, when she was still short of the two-thirds majority required in elections to the Security Council and Economic and Social Council.

The Economic and Social Council consists of 18 members nations elected by the General Assembly and serving for three years. Six retire each year. The terms of Canada, Chile, China, France, the Netherlands and Peru expire this year. Argentine, which submitted a proposal to the 1947 General Assembly requesting that the membership of the Council be increased to 24, has brought forth the same proposal for consideration this year.

CHANGE IN CHARTER

Such a step would involve a change in the Charter, and Argentina withdrew its 1947 resolution because of the procedure involved, but announced that she would reintroduce the proposal this year.

The International Court of Justice has a total membership of fifteen. They are elected by both the Security Council and the General Assembly. Candidates must receive absolute majorities in both bodies to be elected. The term of the judges is nine years. However, in order to provide for a rotating scheme, it was decided at the first election that five of the judges would serve for three years and five for six. The first election took place during the first session of the Assembly in February, 1946, so that the terms of five of the judges expire early in 1949.

The International Law Commission is a new U.N. body. Its establishment was decided upon at last year's Assembly session. It is to be composed of 15 members of recognised competence in international law. Members are to be elected on a geographical basis by the Assembly during the coming session from a list of candidates nominated by member Governments of the United Nations.

The Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. It will be primarily concerned with public international law, but may also deal with the field of private international law. The Commission will take up such topics as the draft declaration on the rights and duties of states originally submitted by Panama and the formulation of the principle of the Charter and judgment of the Nurenberg Tribunal.

To date, 75 nominations of candidates for the Commission, representing 46 nationalities, have been received. Fifty-three of the candidates have received one nomination each, in 40 of these instances from their own countries, in 13 from countries other than their own.

LIST OF NOMINEES

Leading the list in number of nominations are: Prof. Jesus Maria Yepes of Colombia, who has been nominated as a candidate for the Commission by nine Governments: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, and Prof. Roberto Cordoba of Mexico, who has received seven nominations: Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Venezuela. Nine candidates have received nominations coming from four different countries, while five have been named by three each, and an additional five have been nominated by two member states.

Among the U. N. personalities nominated are: Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, China, alternate representative on the Security Council and the Interim Committee, nominated by China and India; Dr. Philip C. Jessup, USA, alternate representative to the Security Council and Interim Committee, nominated by Iceland and Turkey; Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan representative to the U.N., nominated by Canada; Faris Bey El-Khoury, Syria, permanent representative on the Trusteeship Council, nominated by Siam, and His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, Siam, permanent representative to U.N., nominated by Siam.

There will be no elections to the 12-country Trusteeship Council this year. Of the four elected members, Iraq and Mexico have terms running through 1949, and Costa Rica and the Philippines, elected last year, carry over through 1950.

This Council includes the permanent members of the Security Council, the powers administering territories and enough other non-administering powers to create an equal number in each category.—UNIC.

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TRADES DROP ANOTHER VALUABLE POINT

Almeida's Great Display For Railwaymen

BOMBAY, Monday.

Trades	1
G. I. P.	1

What appeared to be an intriguing position full of odd possibilies in the senior division of the Harwood League are slowly fading away with the gardual lapse of the Trades once an overwhelming combination. Once again this evening they lost a valuable point to the railwaymen when they were held to a one-all draw.

If anything the Trades appeared to be the luckier side to escape defeat at the hands of their opponents. For once the Railwaymen played almost brilliantly and held a better combination at bay for the better part of the match. The G.I.P. side presented a far better forward line than any they have done so far this season, largely due to the brilliant form displayed by centre-forward Tully who never let his side down as the leader of the attack.

He drew first blood when he very cleverly eluded the onrushing custodian and patted the ball safely into a far corner of the net, well out of the reach of D'Silva who made a futile attempt to stop it.

For the remainder of the first half it was an uphill task for the Tradesmen who found their usually smooth and efficient forward line combination haggard and erratic. Their moves had nothing of the danger which was once associated with their forward line. Govind alone tried valiantly to introduce some sort of order and method in their attack, but the forwards were in no mood to avail themselves of the chances that came their way.

No small credit for the rendering to ineffectiveness of the powerful Trades combination must go to deep defender Almeida, who has been performing with regularity and consistency during this season which should earn for him a place in the Bombay side. Time and again he moved at the opportune time and thwarted what might have dangerous moves among the Trades forwards. His clearances also were made with a view to enabling his half and front line to make full use of the ball.

The equaliser came in the second half when Bhimrao converted one of the sporadic and by no means methodical raids of the Trades. Bhimrao's injury has left an indelible mark on his game this season, for he has never been able to do himself proper justice. The menace that he presented on the Trades right wing during the greater part of the last season is absent and the keen edge of his footballing abilities has been blunted by his injury.

The teams:

Trades — D'Silva; Manuel and Rathnam; Suvarna, Perumal and Govind; Bhimrao, Sheena, Raymond, Thomas and Pater.

G.I.P. — Otter; Pavey and Almeida; A. Duncan, B. Duncan and Gellard; D. Swamy, D'Mello, Tully, Bhiva and Bhickoo.

Tuesday evening at 5-35 p.m. Rangers vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

PODDAR'S NARROW WIN

BOMBAY, Monday.

In the inter-collegiate Football Tournament the Poddar College qualified for the next round by accounting for the Grant Medical College by one goal to nil. Engineer scored for the winners.

Tuesday evening at 4-20 Khalsa vs. Siddhartha.

P. V. M. TABLE-TENNIS

The semi-finals of all the three events of ladies' singles, ladies doubles and mixed doubles will be played this evening at the P. V. M. Gymkhana starting from 5 p.m.

BELGIAN HOCKEY SIDE TO PLAY PAKISTAN

BRUSSELS, August 23, (Reuter): Outclassed yesterday by India's Olympic team, the Belgian national hockey XI will play two matches against Pakistan next weekend in Ghent and Brussels on Saturday and Sunday respectively.

LIGHTNING DRAW WITH B. B. & C. I.

H. V. M. Cup Football Tournament

Further progress was made in the H.V.M. Cup Football Tournament, this evening at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, when two matches were played. In the first, R.I.N. Barracks proved too good for V.J.T. Institute, when they trounced them to the tune of 6 goals to nil, in a scrappy encounter; while later Lightning Sports Club and B.B. and C.I. Railway, shared two goals in the replayed encounter, extra time being allotted to no effect.

Starting the game in a stormy fashion, the Railway subjected their opponents to a gruelling battle, but the latter came out in flying colours. After this the complex of the game was changed, when the Railway were hard-pressed. In trying to keep their charge clear, the Railway awarded a flag-kick which was taken by Almeida, who sent a neat lob into the goal mouth, where Dickie Christian, lying handly tapped the ball into the net.

The teams crossed over with this goal advantage in favour of Lightning who from the restart, had to strive hard to keep a clean sheet, which they did due to the poor finishing efforts of the Railway attack. Victor, under the Lighting bar, was the gallant man who diverted most of the Railway shots from their objective, in no uncertain manner.

The Railway tried all manner of means to get past the strong Lightning defence and were only able to succeed just before the call of them. George Page, collecting a pass from his half strode towards his objective and with a long drive, about twenty yards from the goal-line, secured the equaliser. Extra time was allotted to the teams but they failed to come to any decision.

Earlier in the evening, the juniro string of the Khandoba Vijay and Young Labour failed to come to any decision, when for the second time, their encounter resulted in a goalless draw. They will renew their acquaintance tomorrow.

The following are the results of the matches played on the G.I.P. Railway ground, Parel, this evening:—

Indian League (Division II): Blue Wizards 5 (Almeida 2, Sabino 2 and Lobo), Bombay Kerelaeya Samaj 0; Kohinoor Mills Sports Club 2 (Moreshwar and Miralal), Matunga Athletic 0;

Ahmed Sailor Cup: Little Flower High School "A" 2 (Andrades), Master Tutorial High School 1 (Megha).

Today's Fixtures

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-40. Khandoba Vijay "B" vs. Young Labour.
4-40. Bombay Amateurs vs. B.E.S.T.
5-40. Rangers "B" vs. Tata "B".

G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel

3-40. Little Flower "B" vs. Antony D'Souza H. S
4-40. Elphinstone Mills vs. Khatan S. S.
5-40. Kohinoor Mills vs. Volkart Brothers.

BURMA SOCCER TEAM IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, August 23, (A.P.I.): The Burma football team who will play three exhibition matches in Calcutta this week arrived today from Rangoon by air. They were received by representatives of the Indian Football Association at Dum Dum aerodrome.

RANGNEKAR OUT OF SINGLES

Talyarkhan Wins In Decider

BOMBAY, Monday.

K. M. Rangnekar attempting to stage a comeback in view of the forthcoming International Badminton Tournament for the Thomas Cup, found his progress in the Men's Singles event rudely cut short on Monday evening, when he suffered defeat at the hands of H. K. Talyarkhan, in a three-game affair. Rangnekar popular as ever, was egged on by an enthusiastic crowd who cheered his every point, and when he bagged the second game he came in for some sustained applause, but they were ultimately to be disappointed, because Rangnekar who is now a much heavier man than he used to be—he was further handicapped by a bad left foot—just couldn't cope with Talyarkhan's drops and had to bow down to an opponent who was much faster on his feet.

In the initial game, before Rangnekar could settle down, Talyarkhan had sprung into an imposing lead, with the result that the former bearing in mind his limited stamina, wisely threw it away. In the next, Rangnekar, realising his inability to reach for Talyarkhan's accurate drops due to quite a little increase in weight round the region of the middle, tempted the latter into smashing his weak lobs. Talyarkhan fell for this trap with the result that Rangnekar's brilliant returns found Talyarkhan badly out of position, and the loser's cannon-like smashes did the rest. In his game, Rangnekar, playing with great determination, revived memories of his best days and the crowd was treated some grand badminton. In the decider, however, Talyarkhan got wise to Rangnekar's tactics and refusing to be lured, he concentrated on the "toss and drop" game which proved to be too much for Rangnekar and the game petered out to an extremely one-sided affair.

In the only other match which went the full distance, Miss Sindhu Phansalkar had to bring out her best in withholding Mrs. K. S. Shete's strong challenge. The latter put up an extremely good fight, her perfect lobs being particularly impressive, and causing the winner no little concern. Miss Phansalkar being forced to the base-line, found that her cros-drops, which usually paid rich dividends, weren't serving her well today, but bringing into play her superb court-craft, one kept her opponent continually on the run, and when the latter fast tired, she rammed home the advantage, to snatch the deciding game after conceding 8 points.

The following are the results:

Junior Girls' Singles (Semi-final).

Miss B. Ballard beat Miss M. Taylor 12-11, 12-9.

Women's Singles (Quarter-final).

Miss S. S. Phansalkar beat Mrs. K. S. Shete 11-7, 10-12, 11-8.

Men's Singles

H. Ferreira beat C. R. Sawant 15-6, 15-0; G. Lewis beat V. Madgaokar 15-8, 15-2; H. K. Talyarkhan beat K. M. Rangnekar 15-2, 11-5, 15-5.

Mixed Doubles

Miss S. Moloobhoy and S. Dinker Rao beat Miss M. M. Jayakar and G. D. Patwardhan 15-7, 15-1; Miss K. R. Shirodkar and M. S. Patil beat Miss T. Vakeel and O. Alves 15-10, 15-6.

Men's Doubles

A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal beat A. G. Kalyanpur and Belthangady 15-10, 15-4.

Tuesday's Matches:—

(Junior Boys' Singles) 5-30 p.m. M. L. Apte vs. R. K. Sattawala; (Junior Girls' Singles Semi-finals) 5-50 p.m. Patricia Killen vs. Roshan Vimadalal; (Women's Doubles—Quarter Final) 6-10 p.m. Miss T. Vakeel and H. N. Dubash vs. Miss P. D. Shroff and Mrs. R. Guzdar; (Men's Singles) 6-30 p.m. M. S. Patil vs. P. S. Nilkant; 6-50 p.m. Davinder Mohan vs. G. S. Kalyanpur, 7-0 p.m. Kalappa C.B. vs. C. L. DeSayes; (Mixed Doubles) 7-10 p.m. H. Ferreira and Miss B. Farias vs. M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Oak; (Men's Doubles) 7-30 p.m. M. N. Desai and B. R. Agaskar vs. P. S. Nilkant and G. J. Kirawant.

Indian Soccer XI Beats Welsh Side

WREXHAM, August 23, (Reuter): The Indian Olympic Soccer team beat a Welsh Amateur team here by four goals to one this evening and won more easily than the score suggests. Eight of their players were without boots but they reduced the Welsh team to a negligible quantity by real scientific methods.

They kept the ball on the ground so well that they often had the Welsh side chasing in the wrong direction. The Indians were given a tremendous ovation when they left the field having won the first of their two games against the Welsh Amateurs easily.

Manna, Mewalal (two), and Raman scored for India, Reynolds getting the solitary Welsh goal.

Pakistan Looks To U. S. For Help

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. (Reuter.) An appeal to the United States to help to raise the standard of living of people in Pakistan was made in an interview here today by Mr. R. Butt, a leading industrialist of the West Punjab and a member of the Pakistan Delegation to the recent International Labour Organisation Conference at San Francisco.

'Our country is sufficiently rich in natural and mineral resources which need developing as fast as our sources will permit, he said. 'We wish to raise the standard of living of our people and we must depend upon a country like the United States to help us.

"We need immediately steel and agricultural machinery".

India's Envoy At Dacca

DACCA, Aug. 23 (API): It is understood that Dr. P. K. Sen, Former Judge of the Patna High Court and member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, is shortly coming to Dacca as Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan.

INDIAN CYCLIST ELIMINATED

Amsterdam World Championships

AMSTERDAM, August 23, (Reuter): When the eliminating heats in the amateur pursuit race of the World Cycling Championships were held here this morning, Noble of India was caught and passed by Blankenauw (Holland) after three kilometres which the Dutchman covered in four minutes 11.2 seconds to survive this heat.

In a later heat, Adamson of Sweden overtook Havewalla (India) after five of eight laps and so eliminated the Indian rider, his time for overtaking being 3 minutes, 13.4 seconds.

WORLD CHAMPION MAY NOT DEFEND

Jeff Scherens, world professional sprint cycling champion, said today in Paris that he may be unable to defend his title in Amsterdam next weekend owing to injury. While racing at the Parc Des Princes, Paris, yesterday he passed too close to another competitor and badly gashed his thigh on his rival's machine.

"I am really unlucky as this would probably have been the last time that I raced in a world championship", said Scherens.

Ten years ago, a week before the championship of that year, Schereus was similarly hurt when racing on a track.

Australia Win Davis Cup Zonal Final

BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS), Aug. 22 (Reuter): Bill Sidwell beat Vladamir Cernik, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2 here today to give Australia a 3-2 victory over Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup interzonal final.

This singles match had been interrupted by darkness last night with Sidwell leading 7-5 and 3-1. The Czech could win only five more games when play was resumed today.

Australia will now meet the United States of America, holders of the trophy, in the challenge round for the third successive time since the war

Gimcrack Weights

LONDON, August 23, (Reuter): The following are the weights for the Gimcrack Stakes to be run over six furlongs at York next Thursday, August 26:—

Makarpura, Luminary, Star King, Transatlantic, El Barq, El Agdal, Goyuca, Gay Street, Midnight Blue and Spy Legend, all nine stones; Ballynash 8/11; Jai Hind, Golden Triumh, Willoughton, Hindustan, Golden Rod all 8/7; and Round Dance 8/4.

ALLEN AND HOWARD SCORE CENTURIES

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Reuter) : The following are the scores at the end of today's county cricket matches:

AT NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire vs. Essex. Essex 209 for 6 wickets (Vigar 50), rain prevented further play after lunch.

AT LORDS: Middlesex vs Surrey. Middlesex 450 for 5 declared; Surrey 193 (Sims 7 for 58) and 136 for 3 (Fishlock not out 83).

AT EASTBOURNE: Sussex vs Gloucestershire. Gloucestershire 443 (Allen 148, Lambert 68) Sussex 248 for 6 (Oakes not out 93, Bartlett not out 57).

AT MANCHESTER: Lancashire vs Derbyshire. Lancashire 245 for 6 declared (Howard 145). Derbyshire 63 for 3.

AT LEICESTER: Leicestershire vs Nottinghamshire. Nottinghamshire 212 (Winrow 73, Walsh 5 for 75). Leicestershire 257 for 7 (Watson 68 Berry 62, Prentice 50).

AT TAUNTON: Somerset vs Yorkshire. Somerset 253 (Buse 56, Coope 53, Robinson 5 for 64). Yorkshire 70 for 2.

AT BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire vs Glamorgan, Glamorgan 315 (Dyson 51, E. Davis 74, Jones not out 78, (Bailey 6 for 85). Hampshire 50 for 6.

AT DUDLEY: Worcestershire vs Warwickshire. Warwickshire 236 (Donnelly 96) and 28 for 1 Worcestershire 108 (Hollies four for 37).

BLOCKADE AROUND IPI FAKIR'S HEADQUARTERS?

From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 21 According to a Bandu report published by the semi official organ 'Dawn', a sort of blockade is reported to be created around the headquarters of Faquir of Ipi in North Waziristan.

All persons beyond Khajuri barrier will have to obtain a permit from the Political Agent, North Waziristan. This step is said to be taken in order to check people who visit the Faquir of Ipi surreptiously.

PAKISTAN DELEGATION TO PARIS

KARACHI. Aug. 23. API.) Sir Mohammed Zagrullah Khan Pakistan's Foreign Minister will lead the Pakistan delegation to the General Session of the United Nations assembly which beings in Paris on September 21.

The names of the delegates, alternate delegates and advisers are still under consideration and are expected to be announced shortly.

Begum Shaista Ikramullah, an East Bengal Member of Pakistan's Constituent Assembly, is likely to be one of the delegates.

Forward Blocist Arrested

DACCA, Aug. 23 (API): Prof. Samar Guha, Joint Secretary of the District Minorities' Association and Secretary of the District Forward Bloc, was arrested under the special Powers Ordinance.

Australians Rout Kent Twice In One Day

EVANS'S GALLANT BID IN SECOND KNOCK

CANTERBURY, August 23 (Reuter).

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)	..	..	361
KENT (First Innings)	..	..	51
KENT (Second Innings)	..	..	124

The Australians today put up easily their best show in England this season when they dismissed the home side twice while only 175 runs were scored off their bowling. Kent's 51 in the first innings is the lowest score recorded against the Australians this season being one run less than England's first innings total in the Fifth Test at Leeds.

Although Kent did well to get rid of Australia's six remaining wickets for 68 runs when play was resumed this morning, they themselves made a disastrous start in approximately 20 minutes batting before lunch as they lost four wickets for only 14 runs. The day had started well for Kent with Loxton and McCool back in the pavilion for the addition of four runs to Saturday's total. Dovey enticed Loxton into giving Valentine a catch and immediately the new ball came along, McCool chopped a delivery from Crush on to his stumps. Ian Johnson had a brief but merry stay until he was lbw to Todd who was somewhat a costly bowler, more so when Hamence twice drove him to the boundary. Ames then brought off two good catches to rid of Lindwall and Hamence, the latter having batted two and a quarter hours for his 38. The innings closed when Dovey claimed his third success of morning, Ridgway making the catch.

Interest in the match was shown by the closing of the gates soon afternoon with 20,000 people on the ground. They soon saw, and Kent players felt, some real fast bowling from Lindwall. His fourth delivery struck Todd on the foot and his fifth shattered the wicket. A single from Ames became five when Bradman overthrew and Ames then hooked Lindwall for four. At eleven, however, Fagg was bowled like his opening partner for a 'duck' and one run later Lindwall somersaulted Pawson's offstump. Ames attempting another hook was caught behind the wicket and lunch was taken before Australia had time to complete getting half the side out.

The later Kent batsmen could make no show either, and the country were eventually all out for 51. The lowest score against the tourists this summer.

Johnston's third ball after the interval went off the edge of Valentine's bat into the hands of McCool at second slip, and Kent were 16 for five. Davies and the left-hander Hearn batted with quiet efficiency, however, and the sixth wicket stand trebled the total to 48 before Hearn missed McCool's off break and was bowled. Kent's last four wickets went for three runs, making the total 51—one less than the previous lowest against the Australians this summer by England in the Fifth Test. With the last two balls of an over Loxton clean bowled Evans and, Crush and after McCool had dismissed Dovey, Loxton's hat trick attempt was thwarted by Davies. The innings of only 85 minutes duration ended in the same over but Davies remained undefeated with 21. He kept on his pads and opened with Fagg when Kent followed on 310 behind.

The huge crowd which had encroached yards on to the playing field saw Davies caught for a 'duck' at first slip off Loxton with only one on the board. Ames stayed just over 20 minutes while 19 runs were added before deflecting a rocket like delivery from Lindwall into Saggers' safe hands. Eleven runs later Fagg stepped across a straight one from the same bowler, and Valentine became Lindwalls third victim.

When tea was taken Kent stil needed 267 to save an innings defeat.

A spirited sixth wicket partnership between Pawson and Evans gladdened the hearts of Kent's supporters. Hitting with vigour and taking sharp singles, they added 55 runs in 20 minutes off Bill Johnston and McCool. Evans, in carefree style, frequently jumped down the pitch to the slower man. When the partnership had added 71 runs in half an hour, Evans ran himself out after a bright 49 which contained eight boundaries.

With no more runs added, Pawson turned Lindwall into Loxton's hands at square leg. He had five fours in his 35. Dovey and Crush were both stumped off Ian Johnson and Todd was unable to bat, having had his instep badly brushed by a fall from Lindwall in the first innings. Kent were all out for 124 giving the Australians a decisive victory by an innings and 186 runs.

Abdur Rab Nishtar For Kabul

KARACHI, Aug. 23. (API.) Pakistan Minister for Communications, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, accompanied by Mr. H. M. Afzal, East Bengal's Minister for Agriculture, left Karachi by air for Kabul today to attend he Independence celebrations of Afghanistan, beginning on August 24 and lasting for one week.

THE SCOREBOARD
AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

Brown c Evans b Ridgway	106
Morris c Evans b Dovey	43
Bradman c Valentine b Crush	65
Harvey b Ridgway	60
Loxton c Valentine b Devery	16
Hammence c Ames b Ridgway	38
McCool b Crush	0
Johnson lbw b Todd	15
Lindwall c Ames b Dovery	5
Saggers c Ridgway b Dovey	8
Johnstone not out	2
Extras	3
Total	361

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Ridgway	41	10	119	3
Crush	15	1	82	2
Todd	17	3	51	1
Dovey	50.3	13	90	4
Davies	10	5	16	0

KENT (First Innings)

A. E. Gagg b Johnston	0
L. J. Todd b Lindwall	0
L. E. G. Ames c Saggers b Johnston	11
H. Pawson b Lindwall	1
Davis not out	21
B. Valentine c McCool b Johnson	0
Hearn b McCool	15
T. Evans b Loxton	1
E. Crush b Loxton	0
R. Dovey b McCool	0
F. Ridgway b Loxton	0
Extras	2
Total	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS

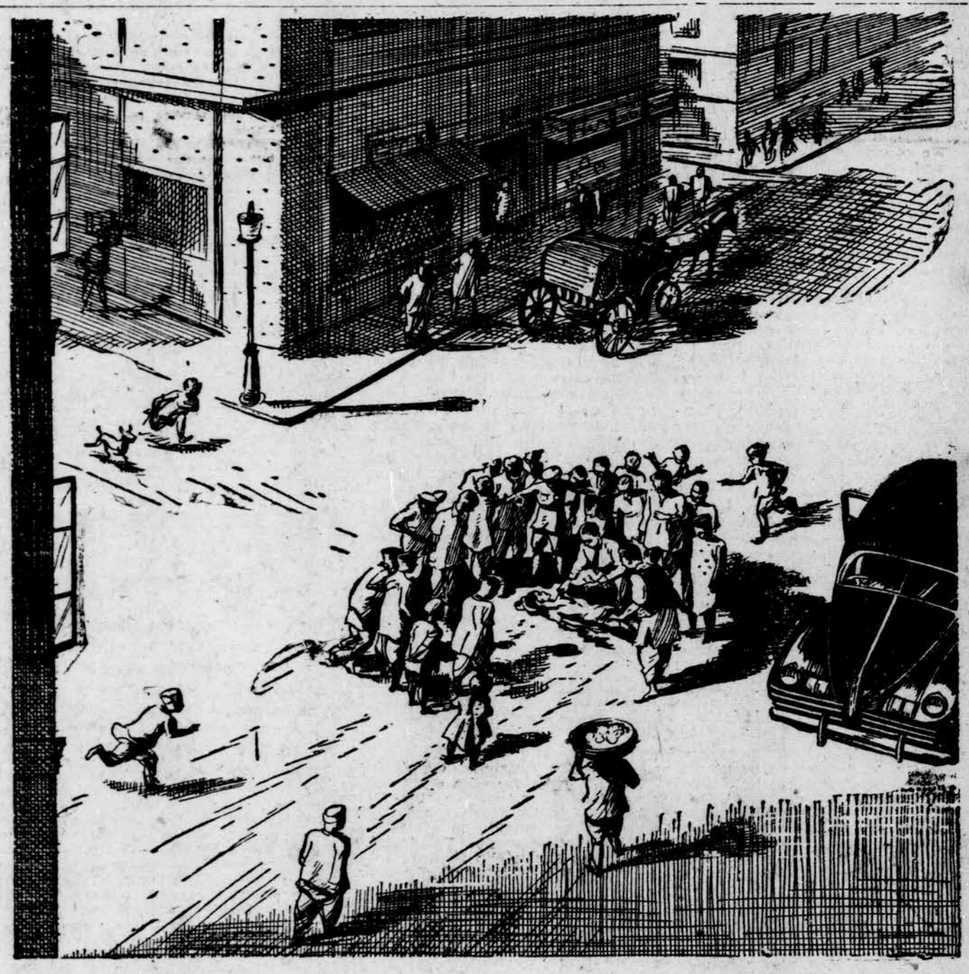
	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	7	1	16	2
Johnston	6	2	10	3
McCool	5	0	13	2
Loxton	5.5	1	10	3

KENT (Second Innings)

Fagg lbw b Lindwall	16
J. Davies c McCool b Loxton	0
L. Ames c Saggers b Lindwall	6
Pawson c Loxton b Lindwall	35
Valentine b Lindwall	5
Hearn b Johnston	3
Evans runout	49
E. Crush st. Saggers b Johnson	1
R. Dovey st. Saggers b Johnson	2
T. Ridgway not out	5
L. J. Todd absent hurt	
Extras	2
Total	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	8	1	25	4
Johnston	9	2	28	1
Loxton	6	0	12	1
Johnson	4.5	1	15	2
McCool	5	0	42	0



Doctor treating an accident victim

WORK THAT KNOWS NO OFFICE HOURS

MOST doctors maintain fixed consulting hours, but this is not for the sake of their own pleasure or leisure; it is to enable them to go out on visits to those patients who cannot come to them. All day, and at all hours of the night, the doctor is occupied with his humanitarian task. Further, his rare moments of relaxation are always likely to be interrupted by some emergency, as pictured here. Yet he never complains, and it is his devoted labour that is doing so much to advance the health and well-being of the nation. We assist the doctor by placing at his disposal medical products of the finest quality developed by painstaking research. It is our particular endeavour to see that Ciba products are made available for prescription even in the remotest places where India's doctors are working.

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BI-COLATES
STEARNS

The Bombay Chronicle

"Do little things now; so shall big things come to thee by and by asking to be done."
—PERSIAN PROVERB.

INDIA AND JEWS

A statement made in Cairo by the Indian Ambassador in Egypt was sometime ago quite unnecessarily made the subject of criticism and fuss in certain quarters in this country. He had spoken of India's sympathy for the Arabs. It was misinterpreted and the Ambassador was misrepresented as having assured the Arabs of India's active hostility towards the Jews. This was a very unfair understanding of what Dr. Syud Hossain had said and meant. And criticism of his statement was naturally calculated to put the Government of India itself in a false position, as if it was some sort of non-belligerent enemy of the Jewish people. This is not and never was the attitude of India, its people or its Government. But a misunderstanding had arisen and India's Prime Minister was, as he said, glad to take the other day the opportunity in Parliament authoritatively to clarify India's position.

That position is really quite simple and consistent and it is nothing new. The sympathies of the Indian people, as the Prime Minister endorsed, as also of the Government, in the past and, to a large extent even today, were with the Arabs. This is not unnatural because, apart from being a more or less neighbouring people, the Arabs have been the victims of European imperialism, political and economic, and of power politics. Their unfortunate experiences and their struggle for national and democratic rights entitled them in to India's sympathy. But that the past and entitle them today does not mean and never meant that India was indifferent, let alone being actually anti-pathic, to the Jewish people. Indeed, it is a matter of indisputable history that Indian political leaders and the Indian press raised their voice plainly and categorically in protest against the brutal and utterly inhuman anti-Jewish theories and atrocities of Nazis of Germany, Fascists of Italy and other anti-Jewish countries of Europe. India's voice was also raised in categorical support of the rights of Jews in whatever countries they happened to live in as nationals. And this sympathy for Jews India declared long before America, Russia and Britain thought, for their own reasons, of denouncing the Nazis and the Fascists—they have never seriously denounced other anti-Jewish countries and are now, in effect, assisting them in their anti-Jewish policies. All this is well-known. But the issue of Palestine is entirely separate from the problem of Jewish nationals of Europe and America. India could not and cannot understand how a country, which has been for over a thousand years the homeland of Arabs, becomes the homeland of European and American nationals by right of their being persecuted in their own countries and on the excuse that their ancestors lived in Palestine over one thousand years ago.

Indians In Ceylon

It is to be deeply regretted that the Ceylon House of Representatives, egged on by an unbending Ministry, should have passed the Ceylon Citizenship Bill and done a grievous injustice to Indians, despite the strong opposition of all the non-official parties represented in the House, including the Ceylon Indian Congress and the Tamil Congress. The spokesmen of the Ministry, while not denying the debt the Island owed to India for the "heritage" received from the latter and while assuring the House that they "did not want to quarrel" with India, sought to justify the legislation—which de-citizenizes some eight lakhs of Indians—on "economic grounds". According to the Finance Minister, "it was imperative that immigration should be restricted because Indians, with a lower standard of living, would seek more lucrative jobs in Ceylon thereby causing unemployment among Ceylonese". For decades past Ceylon actively promoted immigration of Indian labour on her tea plantations and other estates and benefited vastly from it, since her own people were disinclined to undertake such work. Having exploited the cheap Indian labour to the full for the development of her industries, she now complains that because of their "lower standard of living" the Indians are causing unemployment among the Ceylonese. If this is not ingratitude, we do not know what it is.

The spokesmen of the Ministry now talk of sending back to India "those Indians who are not needed". There is no mention even of any monetary compensation to be paid to such Indians. It is obvious that the Ministry seeks to achieve its object, namely, getting rid of Indians, mostly by legislative means and economic pressure. The new legislation effectively prevents them from claiming or applying for citizenship of Ceylon, though they may have resided in the island for decades past and contracted matrimonial alliances with Ceylonese. The Ministry would not accept even such a reasonable provision that "persons ordinarily resident in Ceylon and claiming Ceylon citizenship by descent shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have acquired the status of citizenship of Ceylon by descent". The motive behind the legislation is clear—to drive Indians out of the Island by hook or crook, now that Indian labourers are no longer needed to prop up the industries of the Island, and the Indian trading community, because of its greater enterprising spirit, is proving to be a thorn in the side of the indigenous rivals. Ceylon is entitled to restrict immigration on a non-discriminating basis, but, so far as Indians already resident in that Island are concerned, they are entitled to a fair deal in consultation with the Government of India. The Premier of Ceylon has stated 'that he will be shortly introducing an Indian Citizenship Bill as well as a Quotas Bill. Let us watch and see if the grave injustice done to Indians by the bill that has just been passed will be sought to be mitigated in any way under the new legislation.

Need For Vigilance

While the Madras Government was wise in withdrawing from its Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Bill the provision tampering with the right of the High Courts to issue "Habeas Corpus" writs, the bill as passed by the legislature last week is still a serious encroachment on the liberties of the people and of the press in particular. Clause IV, which penalises all harbouring of persons ordered to be detained, revives a form of punishment which was happily becoming obsolete. The clause can be enforced even against parents and many other near relatives giving bare food and drink to the detenus. Mr. Vaidyanath Aiyar, a Congress member of the Assembly, voiced the feeling of many in the House when he said that he would rather go to jail than deny food and drink to a person who stood in need of them. Even if a person were convicted by a court of law of a grave offence or was about to commit such an offence common humanitarian considerations would justify giving food and drink to such a person if he was hungry and thirsty. In the present case a man who is only suspected and detained by the Government may be treated by his near relatives as if he were an outlaw, though detention is not a punishment for a proved offence but a remedy to prevent a suspect from doing mischief.

Another objectionable provision in the Act makes it an offence for any printer or publisher or any one else to reproduce and circulate any statement, book or writing or speech by a detenu. Under this clause, as the "Hindu" pertinently points out, if Government happens to detain a person like Shri Aravind Ghosh, his commentary on the Gita could not be circulated. It is true that the Law Minister has stated that such ludicrous results would be avoided by executive instructions. But it is a menace to the public to have to depend for the exercise of elementary rights on the tender mercies of officials, who may be as undiscriminating as is the clause in question. Equally objectionable is the clause under which the Government may by order require that "any matter relating to or arising out of any matter published in any previous issue of any newspaper be published in any particular issue or issues of such newspaper in such manner as may be specified in the order."

Such a provision may reduce the press to the position of publicity agent of the Government, compelled to write to dictation anything and everything issued by an official regardless of its relevance or length. In some countries the law provides for a right of reply to Government or other aggrieved persons but the right is strictly limited and qualified. The provision in the Madras Bill, as it stands, is an unwarranted invasion of the right of the press to exercise its own discretion in publishing the material supplied to it by Government or the public. There are several other provisions in the bill which rest in this Government sweeping powers which may at any time be abused by officials. And because such powers have been deemed necessary by one Provincial Government, other Governments may think it necessary to arm themselves with similar greater powers. The public must be ceaselessly vigilant to see that these powers are not abused.

First Year Of Freedom

INDIA THROUGH WESTERN EYES

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON: On 15th of August India celebrated the first anniversary of her Independence. Greetings have been sent to her by the Prime Minister of Britain and heads of other Governments. Friends have cordially renewed their goodwill towards India. Indians in London have made the Independence Day an occasion for eating and drinking. All this is delightful. But in retrospect the year cannot be said to be without confusion. The division of the country made certain difficulties unavoidable. In fact it created staggering problems for the two new Dominions. India had to witness terrible riots. The Mahatma's murder removed the chief focus of peace. The refugees problem became the overwhelming pre-occupation of the Government, and the uplift problem, to which, otherwise, the Government would have devoted its sole attention, got relegated to the background. Hyderabad and Kashmir added to the headaches. Still, in the opinion of Robert Trumbull of the "New York Times", there have been "solid accomplishments and the direction of India's formative effort is clear. "New Statesman and Nation" of London, which agrees that good things have been accomplished in the first year of independence, adds that a terrible and embittering as the mascares in the Punjab were, the whole transition and division of India took place with less bloodshed than was generally anticipated".

Unification Of States

First on the credit side is placed the unification of the States which made "the map of India a crazy quilt". Many had thought that after the British left, the sub-continent would be 'Balkanised'. Not only this did not happen, but all the States, except Hyderabad, have been brought into the Indian Union. "We may not regard the new constitutions of the States says the "New Statesman and Nation", as satisfactory, nor are their populations freed from economic exploitation". Americans refer to the "fat privy Purses still paid to the figurehead princes". But there is general recognition that "free India in one year has completely undone the archaic establishment by which the former British masters of India divided and ruled the Empire"

Kashmir

What is causing concern to friends is the situation in Kashmir and Hyderabad. India in the view of "New Statesman and Nation", made "a mistake in ever desiring the accession of Kashmir. Once she had made agreed to the creation of Pakistan, it would have been wiser to admit that Kashmir, which had always been part of the concept of Pakistan, formed a natural part of the northern Dominion. But the journal agrees "Pakistan put itself in the wrong and raised an acute form one of the most difficult problems, when it let loose the tribesmen over the frontier and first covertly, and now openly, invaded Kashmir with units and weapons of its regular army." Robert Stimson, in a broadcast, said that the reports that the Pakistan army and the Indian army were actually fighting did not come as a surprise to correspondents who had been following the Kashmir imbroglio at close quarters. Many weeks ago he learnt from the reliable sources that certain units of the Pakistan army had taken up positions in Kashmir. In the opinion of this correspondent, after ten months of fighting on which India is spending tens of thousands of pounds every day—money urgently needed for nation-building enterprises—"the Indian campaign is still a long way from success". London's "Tribune" opines that there is a case for the partition of Kashmir State between India and Pakistan, although, it says, "it is natural that the Indian Government should not desire to be put in a position in which Pakistan aggression is made to pay". The "Times" thinks that in Kashmir, where stakes are great, neither India nor Pakistan "can now draw back without loss of prestige and shaken support".

Hyderabad

The stock-taking naturally gives prominent attention to the dispute in Hyderabad. The "Tribune" says that it is quite absurd that the Nizam should seek to establish an isolated independence. It seems certain, the journal adds, that "the Nizam would himself have agreed to this inevitable course had it not been for the activities of a small and semi-territoristic Moslem body within the state". The "New Statesman and Nation" refers to the augmented strength of Nizam's forces, the organised fanaticism of Kasim Razvi's storm-troopers, and the gun-running which proceeds by air from Pakistan to Hyderabad. Both "New Statesman and Nation" and "New York Times" fear that if Indian troops take action against Hyderabad there might be communal trouble in the country.

The "Times" which considers the non-accession of Hyderabad to Indian Union as a grievous and perilous exception, says that the special claims and circumstances of the Nizam call for tolerance and statesmanship, if justice is to be done and a quickly spreading conflict to be escaped. The "Daily Mail" does not think that the war between Hyderabad and India is inevitable—yet preparations are going on in Hyderabad—if calmly". Hyderabad, it adds, cannot be starved as it is a surplus food area. Goods, it says, are getting through the blockade and those who are most anxious to get goods through the blockade, according to the journal, are "Indian themselves, mostly Hindu traders inside Indian territory. It is more profitable to them to smuggle into Hyderabad than sell inside India" The "Daily Express" accuses the British Government of "tacitly backing Delhi" in seeking to bully Hyderabad into surrender". But not a single journal support the Nizam's action in not acceding to the Indian Union.

Economic Condition

The "New Statesman and Nation", referring to the economic situation, says: "Prices have risen sharply; hoarding and profiteering have increased social misery." The journal further states that the Indian Government has fallen increasingly into the hands of moneyed interests. A writer in the Communist "Daily Worker" says "the big capitalists like Tata, Birla and Dalmia are more and more dominating the production of the country". He adds: "the rich reactionaries, the managers and relatives of our Indian capitalists receive appointments to more and more high and responsible positions to represent us at home and abroad".

Mr. Trumbwell of the "New York Times", who praises India's action in eliminating religious prejudice from internal politics, giving women equal status in regard to inheritance, marriage and divorce, and liberating untouchables, regrets "none of these accomplishments has satisfied the common man nor noticeably improved his lot. For this reason the Indian man in the street is vocally displeased with his Government". "The Times" agrees there have been false starts and uncertainties, economic crisis and lack of business confidence, feels experience is giving birth to more certain policies, a beginning has been made with large irrigation and hydro-electric scheme and the Government is trying to encourage industrial and commercial development by blending public and private enterprise."

India And Pre-Revolutionary Russia

According to a British correspondent in India there is a striking resemblance between India today and pre-revolutionary Russia. "There is the same general atmosphere of frustration the same endless talk, the same shady profiteering, the same interminable bureaucracy, the same condition of the little man struggling to get a safe job somewhere in an official post. And the same Communist Party which, despite the banning and repression, is undoubtedly getting stronger". The "New Statesman and Nation" does not think that the comparison is impartial and in any case is not intended to suggest that India or Pakistan is on the verge of Communist revolution. In the balance against such an upheaval there is not only the growing power of the Right in India, which will go to any lengths to thwart peaceful, let alone violent, revolution, but there is also the incalculable resilence and very interia of three million semi-primitive Indian peasants. Much water, and perhaps, much blood will flow down the great rivers of India before this social conflict, so much deeper than the present communal struggle, will find a solution. The immediate need, according to Kingsley Martin, is for the creation of a social revolutionary party, not handicapped by close dependence on Moscow, which will fight for the preservation of civil liberties, demand a peaceful settlement of the quarrel between the Dominions and support a constructive programme of social emancipation.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Third Class Coaches

The decision of the Indian Railway Board not to build any more third class carriages of the present type and to confine the future construction to a much improved type of carriages to be known as 'ordinary' class carriages, is in conformity with the proposal to have only two classes of coaches in service in future, namely, 'ordinary' and 'special', in place of the present four, namely, third, inter, second and first. Replacing the exisiting second and first class carriages, it was proposed that in future there should be only a single 'special' class, which, we have no doubt, will approximate more to the present first class, possibly with some desirable improvements than to the second class. The travelling public will welcome these changes when they are introduced especially the poor and middle class travellers, who have all along been treated as little better than cattle and have had to suffer untold hardships during their journeys, will, however, feel relieved to know that there will be a substantial improvement in the conveniences and comforts provided for them in the lower class coaches. They will have more seating accommodation, and better water supply and what more, electric fans, too. As it is this class of travellers who provide the bulk of the railway revenue received from the passenger public, it is but reasonable that every effort should be made to render their journey comfortable.

Justice To I. N. A. Men

The Government of India recently announced its decision to throw open recruitment to the Indian armed forces to the officers and men of the I.N.A. It has now, according to an Associated Press message from Kanpur, agreed to pay three months' salary to all INA personnel who were previously in the Indian Army. This will be in addition to their pension, gratuity and war gratuity to which they are entitled. The INA officers and men suffered for the crime of being patriots and the relief announced by the Government of India, though belated will be very much welcome to them. The Government of India deserves congratulation for making handsome amends to these much-harassed men.

Raw Cotton Control

The Government of India had no alternative but to fix ceiling and floor prices of raw cotton, much against the wishes of the representations of the cotton trade and cotton growers. The Government knows that controls are unnatural and lead to black markets and dishonesty; and it tried decontrol when our mill-owners gave it solemn assurances that they would make every effort to keep cloth prices at reasonable levels and increase production. As a matter of fact, there was some increase in cloth production, but the scarcity of supplies resulted in higher cloth prices. The bare needs of the people remained unsatisfied and there was country-wide demand for cloth. The Government had lengthy discussions with various interests connected with the textile trade and industry and the suggestions made were found wanting in several respects. Thus, when the country throws upon the Government the responsibility of clothing the people at reasonable prices, the Government has no alternative but to reimpose control in an even more drastic and effective manner. It appears that, in fixing raw cotton prices, the main consideration is to provide a stable price structure of raw cotton which plays an important part in fixing cloth prices. Wide fluctuations in cotton prices are likely to interfere seriously in arriving at the cost of cloth and we have no doubt that, if all those who are directly and indirectly connected with the cotton textile industry, offer effective co-operation, the new control will meet essential cloth requirements, at reasonable prices.

A Question Of Honour

A meeting of 22 countries is considering at Geneva India's right to impose an economic boycott on South Africa in the face of the Trade Agreement between the same 22 countries that signed it. India justifies the boycott even legally as being sanctioned by the special protocol signed at Geneva six months after the General Agreement by all the original 22 countries except South Africa and South Rhodesia. South Africa contends that the Agreement can be modified by a protocol only if the latter is signed by all the countries that signed the original Agreement. But this view is not endorsed by many constitutional lawyers. India has not only rejected it but has also warned all the other signatories to the Agreement that she may have to cancel trade concessions to all other countries if an attempt is made to force her to relax her boycott of South Africa. India will to a man endorse the declaration made by her representative that "all the benefits accruing from the Trade and Tariff Agreement are as nothing to the Indian Government when compared with the serious implications for India's national prestige of an attempt to force the Agreement into effect between India and South Africa."

Well Done

We heartily congratulate the Madras Congress Legislature Party on its decision to introduce prohibition in all the remaining nine districts of the province on October 2, 1948 despite the attempts of the Party's executive to postpone the programme to April 1949. There is no insuperable difficulty in sticking to the original decision to complete the prohibition programme in October next on the Gandhi Jayanti day. Revenue considerations do not, and should not, stand in the way. The Government is sure to get full support from the public in combating illicit distillation. The difficulties supposed to be caused by the political situation will be more easily got over if the public are free from the evil of drink.

TERMINOLOGY EXPERTS OF C. P. AND BENGAL MEET

Sri G. S. Gupta, Speaker, C.P. and Berar Legislative Assembly, Sri Raghu Vira, Terminology Expert working with the Government of C.P. and Berar and Sri Rajshekhar Bose, President, Paribhasha Samsad, Bengal who met in Calcutta on July 30 to discuss the problem of common terminology for use in public services were glad to discover that although working at different places (C.P. and Bengal) they had followed the same principles in the development of the languages, Hindi and Marathi in the one case and Bengali in another according to a statement issued by them. The words had been mostly based on Sanskrit; usage in ancient Indian literature had also been kept in view and words had not been translated singly but in groups so that derivatives, compounds and synonyms had been tackled together. These words would thus be usable in other provinces of the Indian Union and according to the words already in common use in a particular province shall continue to be used in that province in common parlance.

They have decided to meet periodically and coordinate their labours so that such terms be wholly uniform.

VAIDYA GIVES UP HUNGER STRIKE

(From A Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, August 21.

Shree Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya ex-Member Standing Committee All-India States' People's Conference and President of the Gwalior State Postal Workers' Union for Malwa Division on receiving a detailed letter from Acharya Vinoba Bhave, to whom he had referred recently the Postal workers case and hunger-strike, gave up his hunger-strike last evening at 5.30.

Our Readers' View

Mr. Dhurandhar Explains

Sir,—I was astounded to read your second editorial which appears in your issue of Wednesday August 18, denouncing me and my appeal to Muslims.

Anger makes strange bed-fellows. Probably you are not aware that angry minds think alike.

My appeal has been attacked by Hindu Communalist papers, by Urdu Communalist papers and now by yourself.

All of you cannot be right. Possibly like the Six Blind Men of Hindustan, you may all be partly right and wholly wrong.

You know me and I know your for ages. We see eye to eye in matters national. I am certain that you are not actuated by ill-will when you wrote it. And it would be impertinence on my part to ascribe it to lack of comprehension or intellectual obtuseness on your part. Yet you misunderstood.

The mistake you have made in reading what is not there in the Appeal is patent. Probably, it is due to want of perfect "Communication" as Prof. Richards of Semantics fame would put it.

When simple statements are misunderstood, it is wise to have recourse to G.K.C.'s method of paradox. I am pointing out your obvious error by the paradox that the appeal was addressed to Muslims and not to you and others like you. In public life you are an Indian like myself. And of course, your and my leaders are Moulana, Jawahar and others.

The appeal was addressed to those who were and are Muslims in public life, like Leaguers, pro-Leaguers, their sympathisers, those who hold the two-nations theory, those who have opted for Pakistan and have returned disillusioned. As you know, this section is in a majority.

Moulana Azad and Jawahar are not their leaders. Their leader was Mr. Jinnah who has left them in the lurch. Are they not leaderless now?

It is they who fought for Pakistan and not you.

It is to this large group of people who are isolated from all of us, who are silent, whose voice is not heard by the rest of us to whom this Appeal is addressed.

You will be surprised to know that some of them did understand and appreciate the spirit of my appeal and have written to me accordingly.

However, let us not make this a matter of controversy between ourselves. Though you have taken an adverse note of the Appeal, I request you to join me in appealing to these Muslims individually and try to bring them in closer and closer contact with all of us. Let Bombay set the example for the rest of India to copy.—Yours, etc..

B. R. DHURANDHAR
Editor Navabharat.

We Are Indians

Sir,—It is time we realised that religion should be made entirely a personal affair and no more exploited for political purposes. Have we not done enough of it and brought ruin to our country? So far as politics go, we are all Indians first and everything else afterwards. That alone can save us.

What surprised me most was a statement by Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee claiming to speak on behalf of twenty lakhs Shias. Apart from such a claim being doubtful, for there is no proper organisation to represent all Shias, it is very harmful to think in terms of a further division in the name of Shias which means division among the Muslims We are Indians first and last

This, however, does not happen to be isolated case. As a Shia I noticed it more than once but in the interest of the country I appeal to so-called representatives of religious and communal organisations not to use them for political ends.—Yours, etc.,

[illegible] A. BHIMJEE

10 ANTI-BRITISH RIOTERS ACQUITTED

CANTON, August 23. (Reuter): Ten of the 29 suspected ringleaders in the Shameen Island incident in January when anti-British rioters burned the British Consulate and destroyed a Union Jack, have been acquitted by a special tribunal owing to lack of evidence.

The other 18 will be charged shortly.

Round-up Of Dacoits

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 20: The gang of dacoits who had rallied round the standard of Champa Khuman of Ghania and who had for the last two months been striking terror into the hearts of the countryfolk near Vijpadi in Bhavnagar State has recently been rounded up at Navagaum near Kundla.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, August 23.—The "Times" said in an editorial today that most criticisms by the United Nations Trusteeship Council were "ill-informed and prejudiced and offer no practical guidance whatsoever."—Reuter.

* * *

"Independence has brought with it many responsibilities"—a U.P. Minister speaking at Lucknow.

"It is easy enough, relatively, to secure freedom, but it is hard to make that freedom fruitful to the people."—The Governor-General, Rajaji, at Trivandrum.

If our leaders go on raising this sort of voice almost in a concerted symphony from all over India, we shall, we beg to give respectful, fair but firm warning, start looking back on the pre-August 15 days with wistful nostalgia.

* * *

In connection with the murder of a pro-Indian Union Editor in Hyderabad, the police, says a report, have so far taken three persons into custody on suspicion and are continuing their investigation.

It is confidently expected that more such arrests will presently follow on suspicion of not being involved in the foul crime.

* * *

According to a Karachi report Mir Nawaz Jung, Nizam's Agent-General in London and prospective leader of the Hyderabad delegation to U.N. who came to Hyderabad in a chartered plane "also visited Karachi on his way back to London."

Naturally naturally.

* * *

The Madras City have arrested Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, President of the South Indian Dravidian Federation, for anti-Hindi agitation and rowdyism.

To arrest Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, however, is to betray a lack of the ability to be amused. He should [illegible]

*

The late Mr. Harry Hopkins' secret papers, which are being published by an American journal, disclose that Roosevelt, after his first meeting with M. Stalin at Tehran, believed Russia would prove "tractable and co-operative in maintaining the peace of the post-war world."

We suspected it long ago and became convinced of it when Mr. Churchill confirmed it with his post-war public denunciation of M. Stalin.

* *

But we wish Mr. Harry Hopkins had stopped there. He didn't.

M. Stalin, the Hopkins papers allege, "personally favoured" additions being made to the British Empire after the war.

This is too bad. We refuse to believe it and we deny that M. Stalin felt that imperialistic way.

* * *

But we wish that were all. The Hopkins papers go further and even allege that Roosevelt felt M. Stalin was "get-atable, despite his (Stalin's) bludgeoning tactics and his attitude of cynicism towards such matters as the rights of small nations...."

Slander. Malicious and mischievous slander. On behalf of all concerned we deny, reject and repel this slander.

Although—'sotto voice' please—privately and in strict confidence we are inclined to—you know

* *

Apropos of the penultimate develop-ments in the Berlin talks, "if the Russians", we are given to understand, "are ready to agree on the broad principles for talks on Germany, then it is believed that a 'Big Four' meeting will be fixed up very soon."

The suggestion is not yet gaining admission that if, failing Russian unreadiness, the Western Powers are ready to agree on the broad principles for talks on Germany, then a 'Big Four' meeting will be fixed up soon.

A French Foreign Office spokesman says Marshal Stalin is likely to receive the three Western Envoys very soon.

In order, of course, to speed the parting visit—guests.

*

A secret Arab League resolution has been revealed regarding future concessions relating to the exploitation of oil resources and passage of pipe lines. And this resolution, Reuter says, continues to form the basic economic weapon which Arabs have to wield against pro-Zionist British and Americans."

If this is proved America and pro-Zionist Britishers have a clear case against the Arabs. For it is breach of peace of Anglo-American mind and justifies severe economic sanctions followed by military action.

THE OPEN AIR

I have been turned out of my writing desk chair by audacious insect intruders. These are little golden brown wasps, and although they have so far not stung me, it is rather nerve-racking to have them flying round my legs as I work. They have discovered a very convenient line of small holes under the frame of the chair exactly suitable for homes for their eggs, so they make countless journeys between chair and garden, carrying soft mud to seal up their cells. The unerring accuracy with which they fly straight to the chair, whether they enter the room from door or window is almost uncanny. This morning a wasp arrived carrying a small caterpillar, obviously destined as food for the future larva. Out of interest, I opened one of the cells with a needle and found inside no less than four caterpillars, all the same size and of the same variety, all alive, but apparently stung into immobility by the wasp. When the egg of the wasp hatches in to a small larva these caterpillars serve it for food during the whole of its growing period, until it reaches the stage of pupation, before emerging as a wasp.

D. R.

PLACE OF LABOUR IN INDUSTRIAL PLAN

Jagjiwan Ram Answers Critics Of New Factories Bill

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 23. (A.P.I.): THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY AGREED TO THE LABOUR MINISTER'S MOTION THAT THE BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW REGULATING LABOUR IN FACTORIES, AS REPORTED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE, BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

THE BILL WILL BE TAKEN UP CLAUSE BY CLAUSE TOMORROW.

The Labour Minister, replying to the debate, said that from a section of industrialists and a few members of the House there had been a complaint that he was going rather too fast in the matter of Labour Legislation. But, today, after hearing the speeches of members of the House, he felt that he was not going fast enough. The Bill was not up to the standard desired by them and up to the standard of the social consciousness that had been aroused after the attainment of independence. It was very gratifying for him to find that the complaint levelled against him from a certain section of industrialists and a few members of the House was totally untenable.

Two or three serious criticisms had been levelled. One was that Government were pampering labour. Those who thought so had not been able to appreciate his policy. He wanted the working-class of this country to be treated as citizens of this country and to have every right of a citizen, but at the same time he wanted that every citizen, including the working classes, should realise his responsibility.

Unfortunately in this country people had been given to expect only responsibilities from the working classes. He wanted that rights also should be given to them. There was nothing revolutionary about his proposals.

PARTNER IN INDUSTRY

He had said repeatedly that he regarded workers as an indispensable partner in industry. He realised that with such a stupendous fall in production and shortage of consumer goods, it would be foolishness on their part to transform the economic system overnight and hence they must protect and preserve private industry for some time to come. "But", he said, "I know that no amount of appeals or requests either from the Government or from the leaders is going to help the situation unless we do something concrete for the long-starved and neglected working classes".

He had told industrialists that if they did not change their outlook and regard the workers as good human beings as themselves, they would be hastening their own ruination (hear, hear).

If he was forcing something which might appear unpalatable to the employers, he might assure them that he was doing those things primarily in their own interests, because he wanted to have them in the interests of the nation for some years.

EXEMPTIONS.

The Bill not only sought to give rights to the workers but it placed on them responsibilities as well.

With regard to the criticism that too much powers of exemptions had been given in the Bill to Provincial Governments, the Labour Minister said that in a huge country like India where conditions differed so much from Province to Province, these powers had to be given to the Provincial Government. Moreover, under the Constitution this was a field in which he had no Executive Authority.

Some of the existing factories with the machinery installed in them could not confrom to the new provisions. Therefore, in many cases exemptions would have to be given so that such factories need not be closed down and production would not suffer. Apart from this consideration, the criticisms implied some mistrust of the Provincial Governments. The Provincial Governments, he would point out, were as much responsible to the Provincial Legislatures as the Central Government was to Parliament. There was no reason to think that the powers would not be properly used.

WOMEN AND WORK.

Dealing with the criticism that under the present Bill women would be allowed to work upto 10 p.m. Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that workingclass women who had no means of livelihood had to work. They would not secure work if they were not in a position to work in the second shift as well. This was all that the enabling provision in the Bill aimed at.

A member had referred to the possibility of the women being abducted if they went out to work at night. "If he had studied the statistics of abductions," the Labour Minister said, "he will know whether it is the workingclass women who have been abducted or those who were in purdah (hear, hear). In order to provide employment to those ladies who have no means of livelihood and are forced to work, we have included this Clause which is very necessary in the interests of those ladies and in the larger interests of society". (Cheers).

The House agreed to the motion for consideration and adjourned till to-morrow.

MORE BILLS INTRODUCED.

Earlier the Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh introduced in Parliament to-day a Bill providing for the constitution of a Territorial Army for India. The role which the Territorial Army would perform is:

1. To provide a second line and a source of reinforcement for the regular army;
2. To assist in internal defence duties in a National Emergency;
3. To be responsible for anti-aircraft and coastal Defence and.
4. To give the youth of India an opportunity of training themselves to defend their country.

BOMBAY PUBLIC SECURITY, MEASURES BILL.

The Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Public Security measures act of 1947, as extended to the Delhi Province. The purpose of the Bill was to convert into an act of the legislature, the Ordinance which was issued in June last enabling the special judge trying the Mahatma Gandhi Murder case to grant pardon to the Approver.

TRANSFERS AND TAXES.

The Finance Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy introduced a Bill providing for the payment of taxes before transfers of property are recognised in certain cases. According to the statement of objects, the Bill is designed to safeguard against the loss of revenue in the case of persons who dispose of their properties with the intention of leaving India and settling elsewhere. Following the issue of an Ordinance in Pakistan in December last year, a corresponding Ordinance was promulgated in India in February 1948. This was due to expire on August 6, 1948 but was renewed by another Ordinance. The object of the Bill is to replace this Ordinance.

Vote Of Confidence In Iranian Premier

TEHERAN, August 23, (U.P.A.): The Government of Premier Abdul Hussein Hajir was given a vote of confidence by the Iranian Parliament today.

The Majlis voted 93-8 in favour of Hajir after a week-long debate on Government policy concerning Bahrein oil.

During the debate the Foreign Minister said that Iran considered that oil agreements affecting Bahrein were presently invalidated.

He said, "The Indian Government considers all understandings and agreements between two or more foreign powers concerning Bahrein's oil or terroritory null and void. Iran reserves the right to protest officially at any future date against any infringement of these inalienable rights".

U. S. Warship On 5-Day Visit To City Harbour

(Continued from Page 1)

ship "Washington" in the Pacific Carrier Task Force. He continued in this command through the Philippine liberation, Iwo Jima, Tokyo strikes and until May 1945 in the Okinawa campaign. Then as a Rear admiral he commanded Cruiser Division 6 and Task Force 74.

HISTORY OF SHIPS

The USS "Toledo", has been an active ship since commissioning, steaming over 60,000 miles and nearly circumnavigating the world. During her shakedown cruise which started in January 1947 the ship visited the Caribbean ports.

The USS "Chevalier" is the second ship of the United States Navy to bear this name. The first one fought valiantly in the Solomon Islands campaign of the South Pacific, and was sunk in those waters. The second USS "Chevalier" joined the Pacific Fleet in June of 1945, as a member of Carrier Task Force Thirty-eight. The cessation of hostilities with Japan resulted in occupational duties until the spring of 1946, when the ship returned to the West Coast of the United States for a Navy Yard overhaul in the autumn of 1946, returning to the Western Pacific for duty along the China Coast. At the conclusion of this tour the West Coast of the United States was reached in July 1947. The USS "Chevalier" has operated with the First Task Fleet and other Pacific Fleet units along the West Coast of the United States until June 1948.

The USS "Higbee" was the first combatant ship to be named after a woman, being named after Mrs. Lenah Higbee, Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps from 1911 to 1922. The Navy Cross was awarded to her for "distinguished service in the line of her profession, and unusual and conspicuous devotion to duty as Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps." She was present in Tokyo Bay during the surrender ceremonies on September 2, 1945. In December 1945 she went to the Philippines and from there to Saipan and Guam where she operated as plane guard. In April 1946 the "Higbee" returned to the Mare Island Navy Yard for overhaul.

U.S. WARSHIPS LEAVE KARACHI

KARACHI, Aug. 23 (A.P.I.) : The three United States warships on a goodwill visit to Pakistan left Karachi for Bombay on a similar mission to the Indian Union today.

The United States destroyer "Higbee" left at 11 a.m. its sister destroyer "Chevalier" left half an hour later while the heavy cruiser followed them at noon.

The American warships are expected to enter Bombay harbour on Wednesday morning.

The Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, Four-Star Admiral Richard L. Conolly, felt for New Delhi by air today. He will spend a few days in India's capital and after paying courtesy calls on the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India, he will fly to Bombay.

KEY SHENSI CITY CAPTURED

Major Success For Chinese Government Troops

NANKING, Aug. 23 (Reuter) : Chinese Government troops today captured Shangnan, key Shensi city, according to pro-Government despatches.

This is the first major success reported in their week-old offensive in East and south East Shensi.

Shangnan 100 miles south-east of Sian, the provincial capital, straddles Shensi's only highway link with north Hupeh and west Honan. It has often been used by the Communists as a springboard for drives into Honan and Hupeh.

Government troops based on Szechuan have swept forward from the Shensi border and taken the cities of Ankang and Paiho, controlling land and river communications with Hupeh.

In West Hopei, three Communist armies under General Nieh Young-Chen were reported pushing north in what Government circles believe will prove an effort to paralyse the Pieping Suiyuan Railway and invade south Chahar.

GUERILLA BATTLES FLARE UP AGAIN

ATHENS, August 23, (U.P.A.): Greece today, apparently as manifestations by the rebels that they did not consider themselves crushed by the Government's victory in the Mount Grammos campaign.

Guerilla battles flared up throughout Four hundred guerillas swept down from the hills during the night and occupied and suburbs of Aighion, port city of the Gulf of Corinth. Government troops supported by tanks and two navy corvettes blasted the invaders back after a bitter skirmish.

In Kastolia, the rebels blew up the city's reservoir for the second time this month and fled into the hills. Kastolia, with a population of 40,000, is the Greek Army headquarters.

"PER CAPITA" INCOME IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, August 23 (UPI): The U.S. Department of Commerce reported today that the total income of all persons in the United Nations in 1947 surpassed all-time record of 190 billion dollars, an average of 1,.. dollars per head.

Per head income was nine per cent higher than the 1946 average.

Dean Of Canterbury Refused Visa To Enter U. S.

'AUTHORITIES DISAPPROVE OF INVITING ORGANISATION'

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Reuter): The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, has been informed by the United States Consul, in London that he will not be allowed a visa to enter the United States as the authorities disapprove of the inviting organisation—the American Soviet Friendship Society. Dr. Jornson—"the 'Red' Dean"—was to have flown to America on November first.

Saying he was flying to Poland to-morrow to attend the Congress of intellectuals in defence of peace, the Dean added: "It appears that the iron curtain—for me at any rate—stretches across the Atlantic, but the cordial welcome comes from the East. I note that the Bishops (at the recent Lambeth Conference) laid particular stress on the menace of false propaganda. I wonder if they would lay the same stress upon the false propaganda that is implied in suppression of truth and facts by the denial of my right to visit the United States".

Dr. Hewlett Johnson added, "I am naturally sorry that this has happened. We always give Americans a cordial welcome to Cantebury Cathedral, but the Dean of the Cathedral is not to be welcomed in the United States".

The Dean said that after the Congress of intellectuals in Poland, he would go to Rumania. There he was to spend some weeks studying the country with a view to completing a book on "The New Republic from Poland to Bulgaria".

An extensive American tour, ending with a big demonstration in Madison Square Garden, New York, had been arranged for Dr. Johnson.

Razakar 'Orgies' At Gulburga

HUBLI, Aug. 22 (API): Firing indiscriminately and beating a terrorist March-Past through the streets. Razakars celebrated what they called "Azad Hyderabad Day" in Raichur on August 15, later holding a rally and a mock fight.

The Nizam's Minister for Public Works, Mr. Abdul Raoof (Majlis) presided over the rally and took the salute at the March-Past.

Speaking before the rally he restated the Ittehad claim that the Asaf Jahi Flag would be hoisted over the Red Fort in Delhi from whose battlements and overlooking Rajghat only that day the Indian National Standard was flying signalising the second year of freedom in the rest of the land.

These terrorist marches and indiscriminate fire resulted in the migration of over 3,000 people to the Indian Union areas of Adoni, Kosgi and Mantralaya (this side of the river Thungabadra).

The Hyderabad State Congress. Gadag, which gave an account of the "Azad Hyderabad Day" in Raichur, also listed in its bulletin the large-scale atrocities committed by the Razakars in Bidar, Gulburga and Raichur districts between the period August 10 and 15 and reported Razakar—Kisan Dal clashes in these areas. In Bidar district Razakars paraded the town with loaded guns and fired at sight men, women and children. More than 50 people were killed here.

At Masyal (Gulburga) Pathans and Arabs between them looted property worth Rs. 20,000, enough to stack twelve cart loads and kidnapped some women while others were made to walk the streets stripped of all their clothing.

In all these places meat and bone was thrown in the wells making them unfit for use by the residents.

HYDERABAD (Dn), August 23. (U PI): An armed gang of about fifty persons broke open the tool box at mile 160 4/5. between Alir and Wangapalli stations, on Secunderabad-Karipet section of the Nizam's State Railway on Friday night, and carried away crow-bars and spanners and assaulted the security guard and gatekeeper, says a Press Note. The track was, however, not damaged.

HYDERABAD (Dn), August 23, (U PI): A Press Note issued by the Nizam's Government states that the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, have sent coupons for petrol, for months of August and September and have informed that a quota of 306,000 gallons has been fixed for the State for these two months.

The State Rationing Board is in correspondence with the Ministry of Transport to ascertain when this allotted quantity of petrol would be received as no petrol has arrived in these dominions inspite of the rumours to this effect, the Press Note concludes. investigation.

Millionaire's House Looted

BOMBAY, August 23, (UPI): Gangadhar Naik, a millionaire of Paithan, in Hyderabad State has been arrested by the police, according to a news bulletin issued by the Hdyerabad State Congress office.

The bulletin adds that Gangadhar's house was looted by Razakars and police, and property worth Rs. 3 lakhs was carried off by them.

Alleged Remittance To Razvi

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Seth Dulabji Bhate, a millionaire from Latur, has been arrested by the Sholapur police.

It is learnt that he collected a sum of Rs. 80,000 from Hindus and remitted to Mr. Kasim Razvi, the Ittehadul leader. It is further alleged that he had connection with Muslim leaders in Hyderabad and was on some special mission in Sholapur. Investigations are proceeding.

Threat To Editors Of Muslim Journal

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (API).—Nawab Mansoor Jung and Mir Akhtar Ali, two of the signatories in Hyderabad to the recent statement advising the Nizam to accede to the Indian Union and introduce responsible Government in Hyderabad State, were arrested on Sunday and detained under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules, according to information received here.

It is understood orders have also been issued by the Nizam's Government suspending the payment of pensions to those among the signatories who are pensioners.

Threats have also been extended to the editors of the Muslim journals intimating that the fate of the editor of the "Imroze" (who was reported murdered) will overtake them if they persist in propaganda against the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen.

INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

NEW DELHI, August 23. (A.P.I.): An agreement has been reached with the Government of Pakistan regarding exchange of prisoners, including under-trials and detenus. The area to be covered by the agreement is, in Pakistan, the provinces of West Punjab, N.W.F.P., Sind and Baluchistan and the States acceding to Pakistan in Western Pakistan and, in India, the provinces of East Punjab and Delhi and all those States previously under the aegis of the Punjab who have now acceded to India and the States of Alwar and Bharatpur. In regard to East and West Punjab, the exchange will be completed according to the agreement already reached between East and West Punjab under which all prisoners who wish to be transferred to either Dominion will be so transferred.

In regard to the States, all Muslims whose families have migrated to Pakistan and who are willing to go will be transferred. Similarly, Pakistan will transfer all non-Muslim prisoners whose families have migrated to India and who wish to be transferred to India.

The term 'Hindu' wherever used includes the scheduled castes.

In regard to Delhi, it has been decided that Muslim prisoners whose families have migrated to Pakistan and who wish to go there will be so transferred. Similarly, all Hindu and Sikh prisoners who wish to be transferred from Sind to India will be so transferred.

Persons who are guilty of offences committed after August first 1948 will not be covered by this agreement.

The agreement will cover inmates of Borstal Jails and Reformatory Schools. The inmates of these institutions will be handed over if their parents and other legal guardians are dead or have migrated to the other Dominion.

Government civil personnel who opted for Pakistan and who are detained as prisoners for offences committed in India or in the States acceding to India, will also be transferred provided their families have migrated to Pakistan. Reciprocal action will be taken by Pakistan regarding Government of India personnel in Pakistan, who may be prisoners in any part of that Dominion or States acceding to it.

A list of transferrable prisoners will be prepared by either Dominion and checked by the other. All enchangeable prisoners will then be collected and changed in one transaction across the border by the requisite number of trains.

Pending the exchange of prisoners it has been decided that no execution will be carried out in respect of any death sentence passed.

It is expected that the list will be exchanged by the end of this month and the exchange of prisoners completed some time during the first half of September 1948.

MADRAS, Aug. 23. (API.) Sir Archibald Nye, said a press note, will be demitting office on the morning of September 7 and will be leaving for Bombay the same morning by plane from St. Thomas Mount airport accompanied by Lady Nye and party.

HAVANA PROTOCOL AMENDMENT

Geneva Discusses South African Move In Secret Session

GENEVA, Aug. 23 (Reuter) : The 22-Nations Tariff and Trade Conference here was today discussing in a secret session a South African attempt to amend the "Most-Favoured-Nation" Havana Protocol to the Geneva Tariffs and Trade Pact.

The South African delegate, Dr. A. J. Norval, disclosed today that he had submitted an alternative draft following a "leakage" on Saturday which made public India's opposition to the proposed amendment.

The disputed Protocal allowed countries wide margins to bar co-signatories of the Treaty from Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment. Two of the 23 provisional signatories, Africa and Southern Rhodesia, have not accepted it.

INDIAN BOYCOTT

Dr. Norval said today that the Indian boycott of South African trade was "of secondary importance", but his Government found the Havana Draft Protocol "wholly objectionable". Their amended version would allow countries to withhold only tariff concessions from fellow participants in the Agreement.

The United States and France are opposed to the South African draft.

Apart from ccndemning it in principle, the Union Government regards the Protocol as legally invalid on juridical grounds.

Dr. Norval explained today that the Union's stand against the protocol was based on the principle that the parties to the General Agreement should not, by unilateral action, be permitted to vitiate the fundamental principles of Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment embodied in the General Agreement.

DEVELOPMENTS IN UNION

He added: "As the result of industrial developments in the Union, the Indian boycott is becoming of less and less significance and if the embargo is maintained much longer, the Union will become entirely independent of those supplies previously received from India. The effects of the Indian boycott are, therefore, of secondary importance."

He added: "South Africa came to Geneva last year for the negotiation of the general Tariffs and Trade Agreement with sincere determination to help to establish a new frame work for international trade within which the peaceful economic development of all nations could be achieved".

NEW SPIRIT

"We fully realised and realise now that if we are to build a new world free from the shackles of the past and from the continual threat of war, then sacrifices would have to be made.

"Nations would have to be willing to surrender part of the economic security which they thought they could gain through building up tariff walls —they would have to be willing to surrender part of their complete tariff autonomy.

Nations would have to see their national economies in terms of the large whole, the world economy, for the sake of the larger humanity.

"This situation South Africa has all wrong fully appreciated and not only was the willing to dake sacrifices, but actually did so. For the sake of promoting a new spirit in world trade, South Africa did not negotiate on a strictlf QUID PRO QUO basis".

CEYLON'S APPEAL

A Working Party today began discussion of an appeal by Ceylon to be allowed by the 22 other signatories of the Geneva Treaty of Tariffs to increase customs duties.

Ceylon's delegate, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, told the secret meeting that drastic steps were needed to correct Ceylon's tariff position in order to prevent mass starvation.

Britain, the United States, India, Canada and the Netherlands spoke in sympathy with Ceylon's request.

Ceylon's adhesion to the Treaty, the greatest multilateral tariffs and trade agreement ever drawn up, was made subject to a reservation that she might be forced to increase her import duties later for revenue and balance of payments purposes.

No Redistribution Of Provinces For Ten Years

B. P. C. C.'S APPEAL TO COMMISSION: CONTROVERSY OVER BOMBAY

BOMBAY, MONDAY.—AN EARNEST APPEAL TO THE LINGUISTIC PROVINCES COMMISSION THAT IN THE LARGER INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THE ULTIMATE GOOD OF THE MASSES IT SHOULD RECOMMEND TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THAT THE QUESTION OF REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS BE HELD OVER FOR TEN YEARS WAS MADE BY THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE TODAY.

The urgent meeting of the B.P.C. held this evening under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Patil, after three hours' discussion, passed the report submitted by the Linguistic Provinces Sub-Committee appointed by it. The report said that while the B.P.C.C. stood committed to the policy of the formation of linguistic provinces in the country, it was of the opinion that under the present circumstances, the question be postponed till 1960.

FUTURE OF BOMBAY

Mr. Bhanushankar Yagnik and Dr. T. R. Naravane proposed two different amendments to the report. Mr. Yagnik wanted that the city of Bombay should be made a separate province governed by the Central Government while Dr. Naravane asked for the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra. The amendments gave rise to a hot debate in which Messrs. G. B. Mahashabde, Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Bidesh Kulkarni and others took part. But the whole controversy ended following an appeal made by Mr. Patil. Both the amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. Patil said that India could progress only when every one living in the country thought that he was an Indian first and last. A feeling of nationalism was needed at this juncture. He appeal that Indians should not allow the spirit of provincialism to work against the interest of the country.

Earlier, Mr. Bhanushanker Yagnik, moving his amendment said though Bombay, fell in Maharashtra geographically, it should be governed by the Centre as it was important like Cutch from the point of view of defence.

Dr. T. R. Narvane, advanced arguments for the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra and appealed to the people to be fair and just.

Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Prof. Bidesh Kulkarni, Mr. G. B. Mahasabhde, Mr. R. K. Hardikar, Mr. Athale and Mr. Mantri spoke in favour of Dr. Narvane's amendment.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES COMMITTEE REPORT

The following is the text of the report of the Linguistic Provinces Committee: "The Committee considered the question of the creation of linguistic provinces in all its aspects. The Committee recognise the fact that the principle of redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis for the purposes of administration was accepted by the Indian National Congress as early as 1923 and on that basis the Congress divided its own organisation into such linguistic provinces. The City of Bombay had the honour of being an independent province because of its varied and cosmopolitan elements and interests. Therefore, so far as the principle of linguistic provinces for the facility of administration is concerned, the country in general and the Indian National Congress in particular generally stand committee to it."

"The most important question, however, is when is this redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis going to be brought about and whether the present is the opportune time for undertaking such a revolutionary reform which, in its very nature, is bound to invite no small amount of controversy and bad feeling."

"AVOID FISSIPAROUS TENDENCIES"

"India is free only for a year. We are yet yet beset with a thousand and one difficulties. We are not only yet not free from external danger but we are as it were, in the midst of it. Our internal security is greatly endangered from more than one quarters. The discipline of the country is at its lowest. India is heavily suffering from the evils of the last war. The shortages of essential commodities like food, clothing, housing, industrial goods, etc., have reached a point where our national economy seems to be in imminent danger. Although the Indian National Congress has been striving for over half a century and more to create and promote nationalism in the people, by no stretch of imagination can it be said that within only a year of the achievement of our freedom, the roots of our nationalism have gone so deep in our soil that the majority of the mases of this country can only think and act in terms of nationalism. It will take a long time for nationalism to take root in our minds and hearts and until then this delicate plant of nationalism has got to be nursed with utmost care and precaution. At a critical time like this, all fissiparous tendencies which are likely to create division in the country have got to be ruthlessly put down. We have seen during the last one year how this question of linguistic provinces has agitated the minds of our people. Apart from its utility for the administrative purposes, the question has degenerated into narrow provincialism which is the very negation of sound nationalism. If the country could tolerate the present administrative set-up for all these 175 years under the British rule, it can surely wait for a few years more until India is free from external danger, our internal security is an accomplished fact, our economic structure is on a sound footing, our administrative services become thoroughly loyal and efficient and the large masses of this country make it a habit to think and act in terms of nationalism and are prepared to serve the nation with single-minded loyalty and devotion. Until that is done, any talk of redistribution of the country into linguistic provinces at this stage, is fraught with the gravest of dangers."

POSTPONEMENT OF ISSUE URGED

"We, therefore, recommend that at least for a period of 10 years, say until 1960, consideration of this question, howsoever important, be kept in complete abeyance. Any controversy at this stage is bound to weaken our freedom and dissipate our meagre national resources. Our earnest recommendation to the Linguistic Provinces Commission, therefore, is that in the larger interests of the country and the ultimate good of our masses, they should recommend to the Constituent Assembly that this question be held over until 1960."

"The question whether capital cities like Bombay and Madras be joined on to any province or be created as separate provinces, either autonomous or centrally governed, should, in our opinion, not be raised at this critical juncture for the very same reasons which we have advanced above. Even a hypothetical discussion at this stage of this question is bound to lead to repercussions which we must avoid. Should, however, the Commission recommend the redistribution of the Provinces on liguistic basis for immediate implementation, the Commission recommend that the BPC should reserve its right of making a further statement on that point."

A STEP TOWARDS NATIONALISATION

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23 (API): Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister of Labour, addressing a meeting of the representatives of Labour on the Joint Committee formed in the local mills under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, said that these Committees formed the first step in the nationalisation of the cotton textile industry.

The experiment of Joint Committees would lead to progressive realisation of nationalisation of industry. Workers representatives on these Committees should not be actuated with the spirit of partisanship. They should consider themselves as the trustees of the nation. The employers representatives too had a part to play in the nationalisation of industry, though the controls that were being introduced might take away their excessive returns and curb their unrestricted powers.

Any differences in the Joint Committees between the representatives of workers and employers would be referred to the Industrial Court. The workers' representatives should see that the decisions of the Industrial Court did not go against them and injured their reputation.

BODY EXHUMED FROM GRAVE

Move To Enquire Into Death Of Christian Youth

BOMBAY, Monday.—For a final probe into the mystery that shrouds the sudden death of a young Christian lad Jerome D'Souza, the Bombay C.I.D., exhumed his body on Monday from the Andheri cemetry.

Jerome, who was nineteen was working as a packer with a local chemist at Bellasis Road.

As he was suffering from a strong cold and cough, he took a dose of a mixture dispensed by the Malabar Hill branch of Messrs. Kemp and Co., a well-known firm of druggists in the city. He died immediately. The medicine bottle which was taken charge of by the Police, it is alleged, contained pressic acid.

The body of Jerome was buried according to Catholic rites on the day following his death.

PHYSICIANS VERDICT

After the Burial, which took place on the strength of a physicians' certificate that the boy had died of heart-failure, suspicions were roused and the contents of the bottle which were examined by the Police made them resort to exhumation for further investigations.

Accordingly, the body was removed from the graveyard on Monday morning in the presence of several Police officials.

Gabriel Dias, the compounder, who dispensed the mixture has been arrested by the C.I.D.

R

TOKERSI JIWARAJ was convicted for possessing wheat in excess of the possession limit and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or one month's rigorous imprisonment in default.

RAMRAJ CHANGU was convicted for selling bread without authorisation and for profiteering in the same and sentenced to two days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 900 or four months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

MOHMED AHMED and MOHMED ABDUL were convicted for using whole milk in preparing tea and each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. BHURARAM NATHOORAM was also convicted for a similar offence and for storing milk in the shop and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SARMAST SHEIKH was convicted for unlawfully supplying bread and profiteering in the same and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

NO PLACE FOR COMMUNAL BODIES IN INDIAN UNION

Gopala Reddi Wants Madras League To Be Wound Up

COIMBATORE, Aug. 22 (API)—An appeal to Mr. Mohomed Ismail Leader of the Muslim League in this province, "to move with the times and not to keep his party alive which would only be to the detriment of his community", was made by Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister of Madras, while declaring open the new premises of the District Congress Committee here.

Mr. Gopala Reddi said now that the Muslims had achieved what they wanted there was no place for a communal organisation like the Muslim League in the Indian Dominion. Though the League had been wound up in U.P. and Bihar and other provinces where the Muslims were in larger numbers, it had not been disbanded in Madras province. Hereafter groups and parties could function only on economic lines.

The Minister added that after the achievement of Pakistan the Muslims had found themselves in a worse position. They had been disillusioned.

UNITED STATE OF RAJASTHAN

Reshuffling Of Portfolios

The following reshiffling of portfolios of the Ministers of the United State of Rajasthan have been ordered by His Highness the Rajpramukh:—

1. Shree Manikylal Varma, Prime Minister, (1) Home (2) General administration and (3) Secretariate.

2. Shree Gokullal Asawa, Revenue Minister (1) Revenue (2) Settlement (3) Political (4) Elections (5) Communication (6) Planning and (7) Census and Statistics.

3. Shree Bhuralal Baya, Supply and Rural Development (1) Civil Supplies (2) Rural Development Minister (3) Co-operative societies (4) Jagir (5) Matifi (6) Trade and Commerce.

4. Professor Premanarain Mathur, Finance Minister. (1) Finance and (2) Education.

5. Shree Mohanlal Sukhadia, Minister for Industry. (1) Industry including mines (2) Power (3) P.W.D. (4) Labour and (5) Refugees.

6. Shree Bhogilal Pandya, Health Minister. (1) Public Health, (2) Jail (3) Charitable endowments. (4) Backward Classes and (5) Custom Excise.

7. Shree Abhinnhari, Agriculture Minister. (1) Agriculture, (2) Forests (3) Animal Husbandry (4) Publicity and Information.

8. Shree Birjsundar, Minister for Justice and Local self Government (1) Boundary Settlement, (2) Law and Legislation (3) Justice (4) Local self Government and (5) Other Kharkanajay.

ASSETS OF STATES

Inquiry Into Transfers Before Merger

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

It is reliably learnt from political circles that the Bombay Government has given orders to District Magistrates concerned to investigate and report to Government regarding complaints of people against alleged misappropriation of movable and immovable properties of certain States of Gujrat before their merger with Bombay Province.

It is alleged attempts were made to hide away movable properties of these States and to transfer them to their relatives and henchmen.

Protest were launched and demands were made to investigate into the matter.

The Bombay Government's attention was drawn to these protests of the public and an inquiry has been already started by Collectors of different districts regarding whereabouts of State property and in whose possession they are.

HISTORIC GREEK BRIDGE REOPENED

ATHENS, Aug. 22. (U. P. A.). The historic Gorgopotamos Bridge, blown up in October, 1942, as the first major sabotage of World War II, was formally re-opened today.

Rebuilt by an American contracting firm at a cost of dol. 300,000, the bridge was destroyed by British paratroopers supported by Greek Nationalists and Communist guerillas—acting in unison for the first and last time—to block German supplies to German General Rommel.

SELECTING POSTERS FOR U.N. EXHIBITION

The following judges have been appointed to select the three best posters by Indian artists for submission to the 1948 United Nations Poster of the Year Competition:

Mr. Barada Ukil, of the Ukil School of Art.

Mr. Anil Roy Choudhury, Secretary of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society and

Shri Bihari Lall, Honarary Secretary of the Delhi Regional Committee of the Indian Institute of Art-in-Industry.

All posters by Indian artists must be submitted to the Visual Information Officer, United Nations Information Centre, Theatre Communications Building, Queensway, New Delhi, "before" 1st September 1948

Three posters from each participating country will be forwarded to Paris, where an international jury will make the final selections and awards.

The following prizes will be awarded: First Prize: dol. 1,500, Second Prize: dol. 1,000, Third Prize: dol. 500, ten prizes for honourable mention, each dol. 100.

Posters are to be in full colour illustrating the resolution stated in the preamble to the UN Charter, which reads: "To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom"

IMPROVEMENT IN AGA KHAN'S HEALTH

DAR-ES-SALAAM, August 23. (Reuter): The Aga Khan will to-day fulfil his first official engagement since he arrived here on Saturday from Zanzibar, where he had been suffering from a chill.

More than 30 young Ismaili Muslim couples will go to the bungalow where he is staying to receive his blessing at a marriage ceremony over which he will preside as their spiritual leader.

His health has so much improved that with the Begum he will join in a gathering of practically all his followers in Dar-es-salaam and many others from other parts of Tanganyika who have come to see their Leader.

This will be the only ceremony in which the Aga Khan will take part to-day.

Cutch Hundi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, August 23.

Hundi Buying 308, Hundi Selling 309.
Gold 110.
Silver 158.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, August 23.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 100, Ungarbled 90, Coconuts Raw 100/102, Dry 145/147/8, Coconut Oil 460, Copra Office 322/8, Dilpasand 330, Madrasnottam 330, Pepper Wynaad 1375, Country 1350, Dry Ginger Chernad 425, Ernad 400, Coffee Robusta 155, Timber Pali 50/60, Junglewood 30/35, Vellapine 45/50 Benteak 40/50, Teak 70/110, Mango 3/4, Teak 12/20, Rosewood 10/15.

B. B. and C. I. Ry.

OVER CROWDING OF TRAINS

"Proposals" To Remove Evil "Under Consideration"

The following subjects among others were discussed at the meeting of the Branch Advisory Committee held at Ahmedabad.

CLAIMS:—A statement of claims received and disposed of during the quarter ending 31st March, 1948, was recorded.

A member drew attention to the very long time taken to settle claims and to the nigh figure of unsettled claims at the close of the quarter under review.

It was explained that the confusion that prevailed before and after Partition had affected those railways, including the BB and C.I. Railway, which were continguous to the (old) N.W. Railway, and had brought in its wake a number of claims which might probably account for the high figure of claims remaining unsettled at the close of the quarter.

Another member suggested that delegation of powers to District officers to settle claims up to a certain amount might prove a palliative for the increasing number of claims remains unsettled.

It was stated that it was doubtful whether decentralisation as suggested would work: in any case, this would mean a separate claims office attached to each District office.

DETERIORATION IN CONDITION OF CARRIAGES

Statements showing the financial results for the periods noted above were recorded.

A member complained of a general deterioration in the condition of Railway carriages. For example, the locks of the windows of carriages were either jammed or they were not there; the security bolts did not operate; also the lights were not burning.

It was explained that one of the main reasons for this was that the Railway did not at present have trained carriage and other staff, which was primarily due to the exchange of railway staff with Pakistan not being balanced, i.e., this Railway did not get on transfer men of the same category as those transferred. Thefts were occurring on a large scale of electric bulbs, fittings, etc., from coaches. To counteract this, the Railway had recently appointed "Resident Conductors" on certain mail trains.

Statements showing irregularities noticed at stations and complaints received regarding foodstuffs offered for sale, from the travelling public during the quarter ending 31st March, 1948, and the action taken thereon were recorded.

A member said that on the Ahmedabad-Delhi section, both at stations and on the trains, aerated water was being sold varying rates at different stations. It was stated that the matter would be looked into.

OVERCROWDING OF TRAINS

When the question of overcrowding was considered it was explained that this subject was already receiving attention. As a matter of fact, the Traffic Supdts., Bombay and Ahmedabad, had met at Ahmedabad on the 1st July, and had put forward certain proposals for strengthening the trains leaving Ahmedabad to the pre-war level. These proposals were under consideration. It was mentioned in this connection that all trains leaving Ahmedabad could not be run with cent per cent complement of stock due to a large number of third class carriages being on the sick list. There had been some delay in carriage repair work through circumstances beyond control. Then there were urgent calls for special trains either for refugees or for the Military. A number of engines had outlived their normal life and were overdue replacement. Moreover, people had begun to travel more; gangs of rfugees dealing in contraband goods, particularly textiles, travelling in large numbers also added to the overcrowding. It was, however, hoped that with the implementation of the proposals formulated by the Traffic Supdts. there would be some improvements in the present position.

NEW STATION OF AHMEDABAD

Regarding plans and suggestions for the proposed new station at Ahmedabad, it was stated that it was proposed to call a special meeting of members of both the Local and Branch Advisory Committees and representatives of local interests at Ahmedabad on the 2nd August 1948 to discuss and finalise plans for remodelling Ahmedabad station and yard.

Regarding revised fares which are not shown or hand-written on card tickets and necesity for instructions in this connection, it was explained that to have the enhanced fares written on the tickets would mean delay and inconvenience to passengers waiting at the booking counters, and considering the large number involved, the Committee would appreciate the Railway's difficulty in the matter. Besides, when the existing stock of tickets was exhausted, tickets indicating the correct enhanced fares would be made available. Other difficulties were the limited capacity of the Ticket Printing Press and the difficulty of procuring suitable cardboard.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 23.

Market declined on nervous liquidation on various gossips about Government economic policy.

Market closed easy.

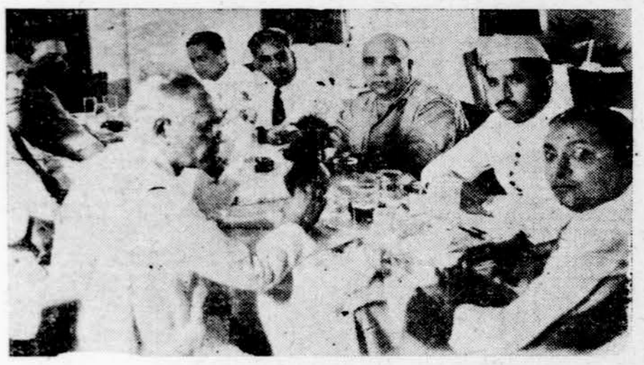
Calico opened 1198, highest 1198, lowest 1187, closed 1190.

Ambika opened 427, highest 429 lowest 407, closed 413.

Arvind opened 1423, highest 1423, lowest 1398, closed 1408.

Deferred opened 1601, highest 1604, lowest 1562, closed 1570.

Closing Quotations: Calico 1190, Ambika 413, Jupiter 386, Arvind 1408, Ashok 605, Ahmedabad Cotton 335, New Jehangir 1795, Nutan 500, Bhalakia 170, Mahaluxmi 680, Saraspur 550, Deferred 1570.



Dharam Yesh Dev (Gandhi cap), Indian High Commissioner Designate, Mauritius, was entertained to a luncheon in Bombay on Saturday. Mr. B. B. S. Jetly is on his right and Mr. P. S. Jain, Postmaster-General, opposite.

MOVE TO NATIONALISE IMPERIAL BANK

Central Board's Opposition: Progress Made In Indianisation Scheme

CALCUTTA, August 23. (A.P.I.): Presiding over a general meeting of shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India, Sir Badridas Goenka, vice-president of the Calcutta Board of the Bank, stated to-day that the nationalisation of the Bank was under consideration of the Government, whose decision would be communicated to the Bank in due course. The Board was carefully watching the position and would aprise shareholders of developments as and when necessary.

Sir Badridas said that since the Finance Minister's statement of the 4th February, 1948, the question had been fully considered by the Central Board of the bank at its meeting held on the 6th April. It was then resolved that (1) The Government be informed that their proposal to nationalise the bank, while leaving other commercial banks untouched, was regarded as being totally unjustified and unnecessary and representing a dangerous experiment which would only result in the loss of the bank's present business, which must in turn react to the detriment of the economy of the entire country (2) That the Board failed to understand why the Imperial Bank of India, which was essentially a commercial bank, should be singled out for nationalisation and what material benefit was expected to accrue to Government, the country and the shareholders from such action; and (3) That the importance of the bank's branches in Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon in ensuring a free flow of trade and in promoting good relations between the Dominion of India and those countries be brought to the notice of the Government. A memorandum prepared under the Board's authority setting forth the considerations which had influenced the Board in arriving at their decision was forwarded to the Finance Minister Government of India.

INDIANISATION.

On the question of Indianisation, Sir Badridas said that the Central Board of the bank (which consisted of a majority of Indian directors) and the management had the question well before them and considerable progress had been made in this direction. The latest position was that the Bank had 94 Indian officers and 72 European officers. The Government had been requested to arrange for the amendment of the Imperial Bank of India Act to provide for the appointment of an additional Deputy Managing Director, of which post the first incumbent would be an Indian.

BUSINESS IN PAKISTAN.

The Chairman continued that the management of the currency and other central banking functions in Pakistan were taken over by the State bank of Pakistan from the Reserve Bank of India on 1st July, 1948, on which date the latter bank ceased to operate in that Dominion. At the request of the State Bank, the Imperial Bank of India had entered into an agreement with them for a period of one year from 1st July, to act as their agents and conduct Government business in Pakistan in the same manner as they were acting for the Reserve Bank of India there. The question of their future relationship with the State Bank would be considered at the end of the year in the light of the conditions then prevailing.

INCREASE IN DEPOSIT.

The chairman said that their fixed deposit, savings bank current and other accounts stood at Rs. 289 crores on 30th June, 1948, as compared with Rs. 277 crores a year previously, and thus constituted a fresh record in their history. Their gross profits for the year at over Rs. 434 lakhs were some 51 lakhs better than those of last year, as against which their charges were up by Rs. 49 lakhs.

"With reference to "a demand from a certain section of our share-holders for an increase in the bank's dividend from 14 per cent to 16 per cent", the Chairman said, having regard to the size of our institution, the present political and economic state of the country and the hazards of the coming years, it is the considered opinion of your Board that an enhancement of the dividend would at this stage be most imprudent and that the present agitation is ill-advised and detrimental to the best interests of the bank and its shareholders".

Latest Commercial

New York Cotton October

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	30.92
Today's opening	30.85
Difference	— 7
Today's closing	30.57
Difference	— 35

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

Silver Bullion forward	Rs. 171-12
Gold forward	Rs. 110-6
Sovereign	Rs. 75-8

Expectation: Cotton jarila Sept. Rs. 524.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Stockexchange opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 37-5/8,
General Motors 64,
United States steel common 77-3/4,
Preference unquoted

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, August 23 (Reuter).—Tomorrow's Kremlin meeting reintroduced a note of caution to London Stock Exchange today. There was a disposition to put prices lower but losses were very small.

British Government stocks were an exception but even so the gains recorded were never more than one-sixteenth.

Throughout the industrial section, there were declines of a few pence; transport shares came on offer with Thomas Tilling at 96 and nine. There was a marked firmness in Uruguayan Railway issues. A new scheme has been submitted to shareholders for the pay out of compensation on takeover of lines by the Uruguayan Government. The scheme has met with approval of dealers and rises up to two points were recorded in central Uruguayan stocks.

Oil market spent a quiet session. There were one or two sellers about and prices moved lower.

Middle Wit development results came as a disappointment to the Kaffir market. The results were very much below expectations and share prices met with marking down. Midle Wits lost one shilling at 23 and six.

FIXATION OF COTTON PRICES

Sir Chunilal Demands Clarification On Many Points On Issue

BOMBAY, August 23, (A.P.I.): Sir Chunilal B. Mehta in a statement on the fixation of cotton floor and ceiling prices of Rs. 495 and Rs. 620 respectively for Jarilla 25/32" for the 1948-49 season, says that he very much appreciated the zeal of the Government of India to arrest the rising inflationary spiral and to bring down the prices of cloth. Sir Chunilal, however, feels that in fighting the inflation, the most important remedy is and should be to increase production. Further, in fixing the floor and ceiling prices, consideration should be given as to how they can be implemented without creating confusion.

CEILING PRICES

Considering how the presently fixed ceiling prices will affect cotton production, Sir Chunilal says that they will encourage and stimulate cotton cultivators of India to grow more short staple cotton than medium and long staple, the reason being that the ceiling prices fixed are comparatively lower than those ruling for ready cotton in the market and much lower than those ruling for similar type of cotton grown in Pakistan. As such, it will be more economical and paying to cotton cultivators to grow more short staple cotton which requires less time, trouble and cost and which will fetch comparatively higher price.

According to the Government's own estimate, Sir Chunilal adds, the cotton crop for 1948-49 is likely to bue 32 lakhs bales. This figure includes about three lakh bales of cotton grown in the Nizam's territory. It also includes short staple cotton, all of which is not usable by the Indian textile industry. On the other hand, the estimated mill consumption in the Indian Dominion of the Indian cotton is about 36 lakh bales. Therefore, on the face of it, the Indian Dominion is short of cotton even for her own internal requirements. However, with encroachment on the carryover, which is also very small, and with the expected receipts of about six and half lakh bales from Pakistan the Indian textile industry will be able to produce cloth on the basis of double shift working. But if the third shift is to be adopted, then it is quite clear that there is no sufficient cotton.

What is the purpose of the ceiling price? asks Sir Chunilal. The purpose is that the Government of India having fixed the prices of cloth and in order to maintain those prices, Government should see that the textile industry gets sufficient quantity of cotton at a certain ceiling price, otherwise Government may have to raise the cloth prices. With the ceiling prices for cotton having been fixed, if the textile industry could not get its required raw cotton at the ceiling price, the Government of India would come forward and requisition cotton from all those who possess at the ceiling price and deliver it to the mills.

The Indian textile industry gets its raw cotton generally by two methods. First, many of the mills have their own buying arrangement in different parts of the country as well as in the Pakistan area, and, secondly, they buy from the merchants who stock cotton in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

PAKISTAN COTTON

Now the prices of cotton in the Indian Dominion have been fixed, Sir Chunilal says, but prices for cotton in Pakistan are not, and will not be, fixed. The result will be that both the mills and the merchants will have to buy Pakistan cotton at free market rates. At present the cotton prices in Pakistan for the 1948-49 season—quality for quality—are quoted at about Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per candy over and above the ceiling prices fixed in India, and as the Indian textile industry has to buy and use Pakistan cotton, a clarifivation on a number of point is urgently necessary from the Government of India

Will Pakistan cotton be subject to requisitioning or not? If it is subject to requisitioning, then at what prices No cotton merchant will buy and bring Pakistan cotton to India for sale unless these points are fully clarified.

Sir Chunilal says if it is not subject to requisitioning, then the merchants will be free to sell to industry at the ruling market prices which would be much higher than the ceiling prices, and the textile industry will buy and use Pakistan cotton at ruling prices. In that case, the fixation of piece-goods prices will have to be considered on the basis of prices of Pakistan cotton also and if that would be the position then the uniformity of fixed piece-goods prices could not be maintained. On the other hand, if the prices of piece-goods are fixed on the basis of ceiling prices of Indian cotton alone, then no mill will buy and use Pakisan cotton, and naturally, in the absence of sufficient cotton cloth production in India will go down.

CLARIFICATION NEEDED

Another aspect is, concludes Sir Chunilal, that there is an agreement between India and Pakistan by which India would buy six-and-half lakh bales of cotton from Pakistan, of course, at free market prices ruling in Karachi and India is to supply about four lakh bales of piece-goods which will be on the basis of controlled prices of piece-goods in India. It is clear that this would not be a good bargain or a good economy. It is, therefore, essential that all these points are clarified as early as possible

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Cotton Sind Nt 91, Punjab 289 F 106, Lss 94, Fourf 85, easier of weakness of Bombay and price cotton news. New crop Nt Oct/Nov. quoting 79 no business.

Cottonseeds Nt. 8/13, Deul 9/7, Rapal seeds 205. Steady quiet.

Gold Tepabi 108, Sovereign 74, Silver Coins 120, Gold steady silver quiet.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Pakistan State Bank 100, Habib Bank 164, Habib Insurance 74, Mohamadi Steamship (Ord.) 99, Orient Airways 21, Three Present 1960 loan 100/9. Market ruled steady.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS

TO OUR POLICY HOLDERS

It is hereby announced that the policies, which stand lapsed for non payment of premiums due on or after 1st January, 1947, will be revived on payment of overdue premiums latest by 30th September, 1948, without requiring the policy holders to pay any interest or cost of medical examination, if necessary. All policy holders, who may like to avail of these concessions, may remit outstanding premiums directly to the Head Office or nearest Branch Office or bankers of the Company with an advice to Head Office for effecting revival of the policy.

All well-wishers of the Company will be glad to know that house property of the Company including Head Office buildings in Pakistan was sold before the partition for over Rs. 30 lacs at a substantial profit and all assets of the Company consisting of Government and other securities, cash and other investments, were transferred from Lahore to Delhi before the disturbances broke out in the Punjab

The Company succeeded in evacuating from Lahore to Delhi its entire movable property viz., records, office equipment, fittings, furniture and statistical and printing machines. The death claims on account of riots have also luckily been for a negligible amount.

The position of the Company has thus not been affected in any way by the partition of the country and holocaust in the Punjab.

BHARAT

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: 1, Darya Ganj, DELHI.

BOMBAY BRANCH: Bharat Buildings, 15-A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

SURAT BRANCH: Kanpith. KARWAR: Shri Dutt Bhawan.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Increased Selling Pressure Depresses Steel And Mill Shares

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet to-day under the influence of coming anti-inflationary measures. The sharp decline in cotton prices and the drop in Silver induced increased liquidation. Buyers were cautious awaiting developments. The general feeling was somewhat pessimistic. At the opening trading was restricted but later on increased selling pressure was in evidence.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs- 1606 against the previous close of Rs. 1613-12. After declining at Rs. 1602 a feeble attempt to push up prices improved Defds at Rs. 1608-12. At this level the improvement was checked and under increased selling pressure Defds declined at Rs. 1587 with occasional small rallies. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 310 and declined at Rs. 308. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 25-12 while Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 21-4.

In the Mill section market opened steady with Bombay Dyeings quoted at Rs. 1052-8. There was scattered buying and Dyeings improved at Rs. 1057-8, but ultimately declined at Rs. 1045. Central Indias were quoted at Rs. 279 while Gokaks were done at Rs. 306. Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 311 and after advancing at Rs. 314 declined at Rs. 309. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 307 and declined at Rs. 306-8 after reaching Rs. 310. Simplex shares opened at Rs. 198 and after improving at Rs. 200 quietened at Rs. 196.

Bank shares were also quiet. Central Banks were placed at Rs. 87-12. Imperials fully paid were quoted at Rs. 2025. India Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 203 while Reserve Banks came in business at Rs. 113-8.

In the miscellaneous section Associated Cements declined at Rs. 162-12 from the opening level of Rs. 164-8. Belapurs were quoted at Rs. 274. Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 410. Premier Constructions stood at Rs. 192. Alcocks opened at Rs. 315 and steadied at Rs. 317-8. Scindia shares were quietly steady at Rs. 26-1.

Later on the market had mixed trading. Tata Steel Defds stood Rs. 1573-12 while Ordinary shares were quiet at Rs. 306 Bombay Dyeings declined further at Rs. 1042-8. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 25-15. The market closed quiet.

FORWARD SECTION

	Rs.	a.
Bombay Dyeing (12-8 17-8)	1045	0
Kohinoor Mills (6-12)	309	0
Swadeshi Mills (22)	307	0
Central India Mills (4)	278	0
Simplex Mills	194	8
New Great Eastern (10)	155	8
Gokak Mills (9 plus 3)	303	8
Indore Malwa (21)	490	0
Century Spinning (15)	520	0
Colaba Land and Mill (12)	162	8
Indian Bleaching (6)	181	0
Swan Mills (20)	335	0
Finlay Mills (15)	298	0
Morarji Goculdas	497	8
Edward Sassoon (30)	525	1
Meyer Mills (12)	145	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3-3-6	
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	12	11
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	2-0-9	
Madhusudan Mills (15)	241	4
Podar (8)	162	8
Khatau Makanjee (8)	267	8
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	305	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-14-1)	1573	12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-1-2)	141	8
CEMENTS		
Associated Cement (5)	162	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	411	4
Belapur Sugar (12) X.R.	273	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	36	0
Scindia Steam (1-4)	25	14
Premier Construction	189	8
Tata Chemicals	15	14
Tata Oil (2)	55	0
India Iron (0-6)	25	9
Bengal Steel (0-8)	21	1
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8)	161	8
Andhra Valley (45)	1520	0
Tata Power (50)	1632	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	74	0
Phoenix Mills (50)	446	4
Indian Manufacturing	4260	1
Kooria Mills (5) X.R.	148	12
Dawn Mills (40)	1545	1
David Mills (5)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	212	8
Minerva Mills (12)	161	1
Bradbury Mills (12)	700	0
Bharucha Dfd. (0-4)	5	6
Bharat Mills (2)	38	12
Mysore Spg. Mills	196	4
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	15	2
Model Mills (12-8)	180	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	722	8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	275	0
Western India (40)	4010	1
Standard Mills (15)	580	1
Sholapur Mills (200)	4520	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0/8)	12	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185	1
Tata Mills (3)	69	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	277	8
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	
Sasson Silk (3)	91	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	12	4
Madhusudan R (2/8)	47	1
Shrinivas Mills	196	0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	126	4
Berar Mills	275	0
Victoria Mills	225	1
Colaba Land Coupon	43	0
New Great New	153	
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Ahmedabad Electric (2-8)	116	14
Ahmedabad New	13	8
Surat Electricity (2-8)	146	4
Surat New	142	8
Karachi Electric Supply (2)	145	0
Broach (0.5)	11	0
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	9
Amalgamated (0-12)	13	4
Nagpur Electricity (1/12)	53	1
Poona Electric Supply	155	0
Bombay Suburban Old (3)	150	10
Bombay Suburban New (2) XD	131	4
BANK SHARES		
Reserve Bank (2-12) XD	113	12
Imperial Bank of India (35)	2030	0
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	502	8
Central Bank Old (1-8)	86	0
Central Bank New	87	0
Bank of India (4)	203	0
Union Bank of India	9	6
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	164	0
Habib Bank (4)	161	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52	0
United Commercial (1-8)	61	4
Jaipur Bank (1/8)	48	1
Hindustan Commercial	27	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	1
Exchange Bank	38	0
Eastern Bank	105	0
Bank of India Coupon	39	0
INSURANCE		
Oriental	5150	0
Empire	687	8
New India	64	8
Jupiter	25	0
Vulcan	13	4
Indian Mercantile (2)	44	0
Universal	11	4
B. I. G.	23	12
Industrial and Prudential	29	1
Neptune Assurance	2	1
New Great	25	1
All India General	21	1
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1-4)	110	0
Dhemensingh Senate (2)	103	4
Dhemensingh Guaranteed (1/4)	103	12
Pachora-Jamner Div (2/8)	107	1
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Alcock Ashdown (15)	317	8
Bombay Steamer (28)	602	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	146	14
British Burma Petrol	2	1
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (6)	79	0
Kemp and Co. (New)	462	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	475	1
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	99	8
Western India Match (7-5)	302	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	37	0
Mukund Iron	10	1
Dena Trust (0/12)	21	1
Alembic Chemical (15) X. R.	205	0
Supreme India	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	73	0
Bombay Uganda	69	1
Bombay Motor Cycle	42	4
Walchand Nagar Industries	215	0
United Motor	74	9
Associated Cement New (1-4)	103	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	910	4
Hydary Construction	19	8
Mahmadi Steam	96	8
Gujarat Motor	25	2
Sardar Carbonic	750	1
Harvey Press	310	1
Estrela Batteries	51	8
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	102	5
Andhra Valley (7)	1310	0
Tata Power (7/8)	1395	0
Hydro Electric (7)	130	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	307	8
Central India (5)	645	0
Swadeshi Mills	146	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	647	8
Lakshmi Mills	277	8
New Great Mills (5/8)	222	8
Poddar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	4
Elphinstone Mills (7)	113	2
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	379	6
Surat Electricity (3/4)	131	4
Premier Construction 1st (6½)	120	0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	121	4
Amalgamated (5/8)	123	2
Habib	72	8
Tata Chemical (5)	135	0
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	160	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	120	9
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie 1st	127	8
Mackenzie 2nd	125	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	56	4
Standard Mills	161	9
Madhusudan Mills	12	4
Khatau Mills	105	3
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	103	8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	105	4
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	111	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	117	8
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (2-7)	2	9 6
British India Corporation (0-10)	7	15
Burma Corporation	3	3 6
New Victoria Mill	3	12
Phalton Sugar (8)	130	0
Gold Mohur (20)	325	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	375	0
Sajjan Mills (3)	225	0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	1	1
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	260	0
Air Service	10	14
Ambica Air Lines	16	14
Air India	152	8
Hind Motor	6	0
Indian Steam	11	2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

Tata Ordinary 305; Tata Deferred 1573/12; Indian Iron 25/9; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/1; Bombay Dyeing 1045; Central India 278; Gokak 303/8; Kohinoor 309; Simplex 194/8; Swadeshi 307; Tata Power 1632/8; Associated Cement 162; Belapur 273; Bombay Burma (Old) 411/4; Scindia 25/14; Central Bank 86; New India 64/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 141/8.

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN.
BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

150 D. August	4	5	6
150 D. September	4	5	0
150 D. Ready	4	6	0
120 D. Ready	4	4	0

20/22 YELLOW SILK.

August	25	14	0
September	26	0	0
Ready	25	14	0

HESSIAN MARKET
BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

45 x 11 per Gold.

Ready		107
July Sept.		108
Oct. Dec		109 1/4

BAGS D. W.

Ready	115	8	0
July Sept.	114	8	0
Oct. Dec.	113	8	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Silver prices recorded a sharp drop of about Rs. 3 per 100 tolas to-day under extensive selling pressure. It was rumoured that the Government's anti-inflation move would have depressing effect and heavy liquidation from professional operators resulted in a sharp decline in prices.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 175-2 and declined at Rs. 172 on general selling. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 172-8.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-8 and declined at Rs. 111-12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115-4 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76-8.

Silver after declining as Rs. 171-14 steadied on short covering while gold was easy. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	172	14	0
Forward Silver	172	4	0
Ready Gold	113	10	0
Forward Gold	110	6	0

COTTON MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The local cotton market was closed today being Election of the East India Cotton Association.

Nominally September was quiet around Rs. 530/-

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September delivery is 1046 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98	14
2 1/4 per cent 1950	101	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97	4
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100	4
2 3/4 per cent 1962	130	2
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98	14
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99	2
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99	10
3 per cent 1949-52	100	0
3 per cent 1951-54	102	11
3 per cent 1953-56	102	13
3 per cent 1957	102	12
3 per cent 1959-61	102	0
3 per cent 1963-65	101	2
3 per cent 1966-68	100	9
3 per cent 1970-75	100	9
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105	6
4 per cent 1948-53	101	4
4 per cent 1960-70	110	12
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104	8
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112	6
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	116	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS		
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	89	0
2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	98	14
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101	12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6
3 per cent C. P. 1052	100	6
3 per cent N. W. F. 1952	99	10
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100	2
5 per cent Bombay Municipality D	111	8
5 per cent Bom. Muni. 1959	115	0
6 per cent Bom. Muni 1954	116	0
3-1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	101	8
6 K. P. T.	114	0

PEPPER PRICES
BOMBAY, Aug. 23

Bhadarner	227 to 229
Aso	22 to 224

SUGAR PRICES
BOMBAY, Aug. 23

Extar Big	119	0	0
Big Size	115	0	0
Midium	112	0	0
Small Grain	109	0	0
August	39	0	9
October	37	10	0
January	32	4	0

METAL MARKET
BOMBAY, Aug. 23

Tin Shrawan	60	12	6
Tin Aso	61	12	0
Copper Shrawan	90	4	0
Copper Aso	91	4	0

KARACHI MARKETS.
KARACHI, Aug. 21.

Cotton Sind NT 91, Punjab 289, F 106, LSS 94, Fou F 85. Steady but quiet. NT new Oct.-Nov. quoting Rs. 80/81, but nothing doing.

Exports 1110 bales for Russia and Hongkong.

Cottonseed NT 8/12. Desi 9/6. Repeseed 204, steady quiet.

Gold Tejabi 108, Sovereigns 74, Silver Coins 122 steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Pakistan State Bank 100, Habib Bank 163, Insurance 73, Mohmadi Steamership (Ord.) 98, Orient Airways 21, Three per cent 1960 Loan 100/9 steady.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The produce market was steady. Trading in castorseeds September was moderate and price at the opening was Rs. 165-12 and later improved at Rs. 156-4. Groundnuts and Linseed sections were quiet with slightly increased selling. Trading in new delivery month of castorseds will take place at 4 p.m. and the expected quotation is about Rs. 140.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:			
Khandesh quality	32	8	0
Coromandal ready	32	0	0
Bold	31	8	0
December-January	28	13	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready	30	12	0
September	156	4	0
LINSEEDS:			
Ready	26	12	0
September	27	2	0
November-December	27	6	0
OILS:			
Groundnut ready receipt	18	10	0
Groundnut September	18	6	0
Groundnut October	18	3	0
Groundnut November	17	6	0
Groundnut December	17	2	0
Linseed oil	18	6	0
Castorseed First Pressing	18	8	0
Castorseed Commercial Quality	16	8	0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready
B. C. Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/6 15/16 up to 6 months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th month
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th month
London Banks Buying D D 1/16 1/16 to 4th month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th month
New York Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332-1/4
Banks Selling I T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs. 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 Montreal Rs 328 3/4 L/C
Paris Bank Selling T T Pcs 6400
Paris Banks Buying T T Pcs 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Pcs 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D Glds 79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 1/4

CROSS RATE:—New York/London dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Afghani Rs. 52.57/53.43; London Alexandra Pla 97 1/4-3/4; London Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70; London Bangkok Tel 40; London Belgium Fcs 176 1/2-3/4; London Denmark Kr. 19-32-36; London Hongkong 1/3 1/16; London Iran Rl 128-130; London Java Fl 10.68-70; London Lisbon Es 99.80-100-20; London Manila Pes 8.09-8.14. London Montreal dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03-1/4; London New York dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London Oslo Kr 19.98-20.02; London Paris Fcs 863.-40-864.60; London Prague K 201-202; London Singapore 2/4 1/32—25 5/32 London Stockholm Kr 14.47-50; London Switzerland Fcs 17.34—36 London Syria 880/5.

DISCOUNT RATES:—London Discts 3 Mos 9/16 p c London Discts 6 Mos 5/8 p.c. Reserve Bank Rate 3 pc Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call 1/2 p c. 3 Mos 3/4 p c. 6 Mos 1 p c 12 Mos 1-1/2 p c.

Tone:—Easy.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 20-8-1948 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 140333
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 40,65,85,-216-14-7.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

Bombay, Aug. 23

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 277-8
Apollo 3-3-6 3-4 3-3-6
Bombay Dyeing 1052-8 57-8 46-4 52-8 45 47-8 41-4 46-4 42-8 45
Bradbury Ord. 700
Bradbury Pref. 373-12 79-6
Central India 279 81 77-8 78
Century 520 (20-8-48)
Colaba 160 58-12 62-8
Elphinstone Ord. 74
Finlay 298
Gokak 307 7-8 3 3-8
India United Defd. 2-0-9 2-0-3 2-0-9
India United Ord. 12-13 12-14 12-11 12-13 12-11
Indore 500 1-4 490
Khatau 267-8
Kohinoor 311 14 9-8 12 9 10 9
Laxmi 720 (20-8-48)
Madhawji 15-6 (20-8-48)
Meyer 145 (20-8-48)
Model 180 (20-8-48)
Morarji 498-12 500 497-8
Mysore 196-4
New Great 157 55 55-8
Podar 162-8
Sassoon Cotton 12-4 (20-8-48)
Simplex 198 200 194-8
Swadeshi 307 10 6-8 8 5-8 7
Swan 335
Tata Mills 69-8 68-12 69-8 69
Vishnu 277-8 75
G. P. Railway 109-8 (20-8-48)

BANKS.

Central 87/8 87/12 86
Imperial Old 2025 22/8 32/8 30
Imperial New 502/8
India 203 3/8 3
Reserve 113/8 13/12
Union 9/6 9/4

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 116/4 17/8 16/14
Ajmer 10/9
Suburban 151/4 50/10
Karachi 145
Surat 145/10 46/4
Hydro 161/8 (20-8-48)
Hydro Pref 130
Power 1627/8 35 32/8

INSURANCE.

B. I. General 23/12
New India 64/4 64/8

STEAMER.

B. Steam 602/8 (20-8-48)
Scindia 26/1 26/3 26 26/2 25/14 25/15 25/14

STEEL.

B. Steel 21/6 21/7 21 21/1
I. Iron 25/14 25/15 25/11 25/12 25/9
Tata Defd 1605 2/8 8/12 1595 1602/8 1575 80 73/12
Tata Ord. 310 11 5/8 6/8 4/8 5
Tata IInd Pref. 141 41/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 315 17-8.
A.C.C. Old 164-8 63-8 64 62-8 62-12 62.
A.C.C. New 104 3-8.
Belapur 274 74-8 73 74 71 73.
B. B. Old 411-4 13-12 10 11-4.
B.B. New 147-8 46-14.
B.B. Petrol 2-1-9 2-0-9 2-1.
I. Bleaching 183 81.
P. Const. 192 92-3 89 89-8.
P. Const. 1st Pref. 121-4.
Shivrajpur 36
Tata Chem. 15-12 15-14 15-13 16-7 15-12.
Tata Oil 55-4 55 55-8 55.
Walchandnagar 215.
Wimco 306-4 2-8 5 2-8.

SPECIAL

Central Bank New 88 87.
India Bank Coupon 38 39.
Vishnu Pref. 647-8
Ahmedabad Elec. New 13-8.
Alembic Chem. 200 5.
Steamer Debenture 105-4.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR

Bombay Association's Reply To Complaints

The Secretary, the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association, writes:-

Recently, it has been alleged in the Press that merchants concentrate od profit-making areas and are unwilling are allotted. This has created mis-to load sugar even though the wagon understanding in the public mind. Hedce it is necessary to clarify sugar merchants' position. All sugar business is done on "free on rail" factory delvery basis and. therefore, the responsibility rests with the factories to get the wagons loaded promptly and to arrange quickest despatches. Due to Sugar Syndicate's quota system, factories have to wait for their delay and not the merchants in any Thus the factories are blameable for turn and ultimately refuse loadidg. way. To eradicate this evil, it is suggested that the quota system of the Syndicate be abolished immediately.

My Association, on many occasion, has kept the Government of Bombay, the Chief Directorate of Movemedts, New Delhi, and the Railway authorities pre-informed whenever the shortage of sugar was feared in Bombay and has further requested them from time to time to adopt all measures to allot special trains and wagons to the Members of an Association to bring down sugar from producing areas to Bombay. However, it can be cited id some cases that advantage of allotted wagons has not been on account of Syndicate's quota policy, which requires to be done away with without any delay.

SALES TO PAKISTAN

The Syndicate has now admitted that they have been forced to effect sugar sales with Pakistan at a lower rate. It is, therefore, now necessary for the Syddicate to reduce the rates of Sugar to the same lewel as that Pakistan pays. This will create confidence in trade.

Referring to the monopoly of trading rights, the matter has been wrongly construed. By an arrangement, the merchants were to adwadce money against sugar supply, which was to be sold in the market on a small margin of profit mutually agreed. Monopoly of Bombay merchants is wrongly accused by persons who have nothing at stake. The Members of our Association are the very merchants who distributed sugar during codtrol days to the entire satisfaction of the Governmedt of Bombay. Monopoly applies to individual merchants and not to Associations. If monopoly is made applicable to Associations, all the Associations existing become monopolistic bodies.

GAUTAMLAL A. SHAH

Madras Share Market

MADRAS SHARE MARKET
MADRAS, Aug. 23.

On the Madras stock market textiles were steady with Buckinghams in highest at Rs. 176 and Vasanthas at Rs. 100. Bangalore Woollens on the declaration of an interim dividend of Rs. 10 per share shot up 12 points at Rs. 270, Banks were dull with Travancores finding sellers at Rs. 22/4. Plantings were quiet and miscellaneous steady.

Market closed nesitant.

Following are todays quotations:—

Government of India loan three per cent 1986 99/8 Do 1975/75 Rs. 100/9 Government of Travancore loan three per cent 1952/54 103/6. Government of Madras loan three per cent 1960 Rs. 101.

BANKS: Reserve 111 Travancore 22/4.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 5/13 Cochin Malabar 7/8 Devashola 17/8 Nilliampathys 1/7 Pillangodes 1/3/6 Thirimbadi 2/5 T. R. and T. Co. 7 Vaikundam 7/5.

TEXTILES: Buckinghams 176 Do Pref 196 Bangalore Woollen Rs. 270 Cambodias 9/11 Coimbatore Cm. 91 Lakshmi 66/8 Maduras 40/4 Metturs 317/8 Radhakrishnas 139 Rajalakshmi 55/8 Ranga Vilas 43/6 Trav Rayons 4/12 Tricinopolys 12/14/6 Vasantas 100.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cements 61/4 FACTS 6/4 India Cements 14/14 Mettur Chem 8/12 Do Pref 105/8 Mysore Chem Ferts 9/14.

CROP STATISTICS FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, August 23.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture has recently brought out a number of publications. One of them deals with the estimates of area and yield for the principal crops in India, covering the period 1936-46 add presenting the statistics separately for the Indian Union and Pakistan.

The Directorate has also started a Commodity Series to bring together in a single compass all available statistical data relating to agricultural commodities. Three publicatiods in this Series dealing with rice, wheat and jute have been issued.

Expected Carryover Of 6 Million Bales Of American Cotton

NEW YORK, August 20:— The market was featured by further sharp falls in distant deliveries reflecting the growing belief that the carryover into the next season will be around 6,000,000 bales compared with 3,000,000 in the past season and the possibility that the loan rate for the next crop will be revised downwards.

Prices for these deliveries recovered at times as a result of overselling but renewed selling pressure eliminated advances. In nearby contracts increased support developed whenever prices neared the Government loan level.

In the export department, the only interesting news was the report that the ECA was speeding its endeavours to get cotton exports moving owing to a prospective large crop. It is also reported that final obstacles for implementing the 150,000,000 dollar revolving fund for reviving the textile industry of occupied areas have been overcome in the South.

Calcutta Share Bazar Quiet With Moderate Business

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 The market ruled quiet round all sections and only a moderate business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m:-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan 1986 99/6 three per cent Defence 1949/52 100/14 lot three per cent Cictory 1057 108/15 old lot three per cent loan 1959/61 102/1

BANKS: Bharat Bank 5/- Bengal Central Bank 10/- Central Bank 86/- Hind Bank 37/14 Hindustan Mercantile Bank 26/- Imperial Bank (fully paid) 2025/- Reserve Bank 113/- s lots United Commercial Bank 61/-

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 12/- Dunbar 306/- Eigin Mills 19/- x rights New Victoria Ordy 3/15.

COALS: Bhulabararee 11/2 Burrakur 20/12 Central India 7/- Churilla 4/13 South Karanpura 23/11 Talcher 4/10 Hurriladih 25/10 Standard 17/4 Western Bengal 5/8.

JUTES: Barnagore 288/- odd lot Belvedere 305/- Champdany 198/- Caledonian 235/- Cheviot 262/- Fort Gloster 439/- Howrah. 29/12 Kamarhatty 310/- India 187/- s lot Kinninson 336/- Orient 257/- National 27/14

MININGS: Burma Corp 3/4 Indian Copper 2/9 Karanpura Dev 31/-.

ENGINEERINGS: Briathwaite and Co 9/10 Indian Iron and Steel 25/12 Kumardhubi Eng. 9/4 Steel Corp 21/- ditto Pref 132/- Textile machinery 8/1

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone Valley Cement 7015 Calcutta Electric 23/6 Angelo Brothers 26/2 Bharat Airways 5/12 Bic 8/- and C Osler 9/10 Indian Alluminium 179/- O lot Indian Cables 37/12 Indian National Airways 7/7 Jardine Henderson 168/8 Martin Burn 15/4 s lot National Tobacco 21/- Indo-Buhma Petrol 56/- Titaghur Paper 40/12 Assam Saws 6/12 India General Navgn. 105/- Indian Steamship 11/1

SUGARS: Buland 17/15 Carew and Co 9/12 Samastipore 18/4 s lot ct.

TEAS: Dhunseri 10/10 Dimakusi 51/- East India 21/12 Eastern Cachar 6/8 Hattikhira 19/8 Mamburnadi 11/3 Sapoi 25/8 ct Tezpore 27/4 Tukvar 18/2

BACK TO "GOOD OLD DAYS"

How New Exchange Rate Works In Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23 (Reuter): The "good old days" were recalled today when people here awoke to find newspapers costing 25 cents—instead of 8,00,000 dollars—and one foreign shop advertising "10 cents sale."

Shanghai from today will attempt to adopt itself to its new economy of dollars and cents after handling millions daily with reckless abandon.

Local banks are reopening after being closed since Thursday for conversion of accounts ito the new Gold Yuan. They expected a rush for subsidiary coins which are reappearing for the first time in a decade.

The old Dollar is remaining in circulation for some time and a number of establishments are awaiting instructions from their guilds before quoting prices in the new currency.

The exchange rate is one Gold Yuan to three million old Chinese dollars.

Largest P. & O. Liner For Far East Service

The largest ship ever built for P. & O., the 31,000-ton 'Himalaya" which is intended for service between the United Kingdom, India and Australia, will be launched at Barrow-in-Furness on October 5. The launching ceremony is to be performed by Lady Currie, wife of the P. & O. Chairman, Sir William Currie.

The dimensions of this ship, which is expected to be ready for service in May, 1949, are: length-710 feet, beam-90 feet, and depth on loaded draugh—31 feet. She will have a white hull, with one buff-coloured funnel and a single mast.

There will be accommodation for 799 First and 393 Tourist Class passengers, and the vessel will be able to carry 263,000 cubic feet of general cargo and 240,000 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo.

Her twin screws will be driven by single-reduction, geared turbines developing 42,500 h.p. and giving a speed of 23 knots.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

VILLA DI BRUYINE (Italian) from Galveston (U.S.A.) on August 23 with 9,616 tons of wheat.

BARPETA (B.I.S.N. Agents: M.M.) from Basrah on August 23 carrying 560 tons general cargo.

CANTON (P. & O. Agents: M.M.) from Hong Kong on August 22 with 3,122 tons general cargo.

S. S. PRESIDENT BUCHANAN from Boston Mass. on August 22 carrying 4,430 tons general cargo.

S. S. JEHANGIR (Agents: T.M.) from Port Sudan on August 22 carrying 2,239 tons general cargo.

TONJER (Norwegian) from Tuticorin carrying 2,300 tons general cargo on August 22.

HUSOINI from Montreal on August 21 carrying 8,271 tons general cargo.

DEPARTURES

ALAVI from Karachi on August 21, carrying 1,216 passengers.

STEEL KING for Bangkok via Singapore on August 21 carrying general cargo.

ROTTI (Dutch) for Basrah via Karachi on August 21 carrying general cargo.

ARONDA for Durban on August 21 carrying 1,180 passengers and general cargo.

FLYING CLOUD for Yokohama on August 22 carrying general cargo.

SARANGAN (Dutch) for Vancouver via Colombo on August 22, carrying 1,200 tons general cargo.

UMARIN (B.I.S.N.) for Abadan on August 22 with 5,380 tons general cargo.

Russia's Industrial Position

NEW YORK, (Nana) Here's what Steelways Magazine, organ of the American Iron and Steel Institute, has to report on the industrial situation in the Soviet Union today:

	Stalin's Steel Objectives for 1950	U. S. Steel Industry Production 31st year
	Tons	Tons
Iron Ore	40,000,000	104,300,000
Coke	30,000,000	72,900,000
Pig Iron	19,500,000	58,200,000
Steel	25,400,000	84,700,000

Serve your Country

Join the Officer Ranks of the Army

*To me

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Sardar Patel Was Informed Of Mahatma Murder Plot

BOMBAY HOME MINISTER GIVES EVIDENCE

Godse Wants To Personally Cross-Examine Morarji Desai

NEW DELHI, August 23. (U.P.I.): That Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, was informed of the plot to kill Mahatma Gandhi on January 22, 1948, by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, was disclosed in the Special Court of Mr. Atma Charan this afternoon during the examination-in-chief of Mr. Morarji Desai.

Mr. Morarji Desai in his Cross Examination-in-Chief stated that he was informed of the plot to kill Mahatma Gandhi on the afternoon of January 21, by Prof. Jain and he ordered (1) the arrest of Karkare, one of the accused, (2) a close vigilance on the movements and house of V. D. Savarkar, another accused, and (3) enquiry into who else were involved in the plot.

The same night Mr. Desai had left for Ahmedabad, reaching there on January 22, where he met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and disclosed the plot to him.

GODSE'S PLEA.

It was disclosed in the Court this afternoon, that accused Nathuram Godse has expressed a desire to himself cross-examine the witness Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay.

It may be mentioned there that Mr. C. K Daphtari, chief prosecution council, had objected to such cross-examination of witnesses by any accused when his counsel was present in the court. This objection was raised by Mr. Daphtari in connection with cross-examination by Nathuram Godse himself on another occasion. Mr. Daphtari's pon was that before any accused cross-examines a witness himself, he should first dismiss his counsel.

The Court, however, will take decision on this issue before cross-examination of Mr. Morarji Desai begins.

Proceedings In Detail

Madanlal, one of the accused in the Gandhi Murder Trial, has filed in the following application when the Special Court of Mr Atma Charan trying Nathuram Godse and seven others resumed hearing at Red Fort this morning:

"On Aug. 21, 1948 during the cross-examination of Dixit Maharaj, there was some discussion about the alleged connection of the accused with the Hindu Mahasabha. I want to state clearly that I am not and have never been a member of the Hindu Mahasabha.

After passing my matriculation in 1945 I joined the Navy as a wireless telegraphist. I was released from the military service in 1947. On return to the Punjab I found it in the grip of Muslim League agitation against Khizar Hyat Khan Ministry. That was the beginning of the terrible holocaust that followed and I shall tell later the full story of what happened to me between that time and the time I found myself in Bombay.

My purpose today is to emphasize that I had simply no time to think of political affiliations. I may, however, observe in passing that on entry into the Indian territory after expulsion from Pakistan I have worked as Congress volunteer in refugee camps in the Punjab and Bombay.

I looked at everything from the point of view of a refugee and not of a member of any political party. I had seen with my own eyes horrible things in Pakistan. I had also been an eye-witness of the shooting down of Hindus in the Punjab towns and Delhi by black soldiers from the South.

Mahatma Gandhi's coercion of the Government of India into going fifty-five crores of rupees to Pakistan drove the iron into my soul.

It seemed that the faintest whisperings of Delhi Muslims were audible to him but the heaven-rending cry of the Hindu refugees would not penetrate through the solid array of Maulanas and Maulvis, Jais and Hafijes that blocked the way to Mahatmaji's ears. To make this cry of the refugees reach the ears of the Father of the Nation and the dictator of the Government of India itself was my sole motive in doing what I did on the 20th January, 1948.

"The Prosecution evidence so far produced fully proves the version I put before the Court even before the trial opened."

After the written application on behalf of accused Madanlal was submitted to the Court, Mr. C. K. Daphtari, Chief Prosecution Counsel, objected to the admissibility of such statements without going into the question what the subject-matter of the statement was.

The Judge observed that he was bound to accept any document produced before him without even going into the contents of the same. It would be however, left to him to admit the contents after examining the same.

The written statement of Madanlal was accepted. The Judge, however, reserved orders to a later stage.

Dikshitji Maharaj was further cross-examined to-day by Mr. Mangle, counsel for Apte, after the filing of Madanlal's statement before the Court.

PISTOL FROM APTE.

Replying to the cross-examination, Dikshit Maharaj said that Apte was introduced to him by Dada Maharaj on or about the Independence Day. He, however, was not sure of the time. It was a fact that Dada Maharaj almost about the same time handed over a pistol to him and said that it was obtained from Apte.

Mr Mangle: Why did he give the pistol to you?

Witness: Dada Maharaj asked me to get the pistol repaired. I got it repaired but for a long time he did not ask for the same.

Cross-examining the witness with regard to what happened in his house on the night of January 15, Mr. Mangle asked: Who put back the "things" in the bag when you saw them talking among themselves in your room with the "things" lying before them?

Witness: It was Badge who put them back.

The witness further stated that it was not true that all the five persons who came to his room on January 15, 1948, went out of the room together. It was also not true that he had asked Badge to stay on in his room. It was a fact that after three persons had left, Badge and Apte remained in his room. They sat down in his room when the three persons went out and he could not say whether those three remained standing outside or went somewhere else. The witness further stated that probably a Hindu police officer had come to his house on February 15 to record his statement. He could not say if he had a book or sheets of paper in his hand. So far he remembered, the police officer had taken down his statement on a piece of paper.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Mangle, the witness stated that Badge had seen him either in the evening of January 15, or the morning of January 16, 1948. There might have been a difference of a day from the evening of January 15 and his last visit.

At this stage Nathuram Godse got up and said that the witness definitely said that there was only a difference of one or two days.

Mr. Daphtari objected to this statement of Nathuram Godse and said that when a counsel was present in the court, the accused had no right to get up and speak.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Mangle, Dikshit Maharaj said that he did not rememoer as to who carried away the bag containing "things" on January 15. The meeting about Jaisumer State was held ten or eleven days after January 15.

Mr. Bannerjee, counsel for Madanlal, cross-examined the witness thereafter. Replying to him, the witness said that Narain was not in his room when Badge came back on January 15. Narain gave the bag at about 9-30 a.m. and went away. The witness next saw Narain on January 17 or 18.

The witness next stated that he did not remember if Narayan had told him on January 19, 1948, that Badge was coming to meet him. Narayan did not tell the witness that Badge and he (Narayan) had gone to Murthi Lane on the same day where they had taken Barfi and other sweets. The witness did not know Prof. Jain. He purchased Dr. Jain's books from Madanlal in order to help him. When Madanlal came to him to sell books, the witness had casual conversation with him about the Punjab on Jan. 19, 1948, when Madanlal and others came to his residence. The witness did not have any conversation with Madanlal beyond saying that he recognised him (Madanlal).

The witness signed his statement made before the Magistrate before it was read out to him.

RECITATION OF QUORAN IN TEMPLES

Continuing his cross-examination Mr. Bannerjee asked: Is the recitation of Quoran inside a temple permissible according to Hindu religion?

Witness: May I know what is meant by a temple, as ordinarily even the premises where we reside is also taken as temple. Do you actually mean the places where the deity is installed, Pujas, Prayers, Bhajans and Kirtans are held and the surrounding areas where people stand by for Darshan?

Mr. Bannerjee: Yes, I mean those places and not the places where you reside.

Witness: No, it is not permitted.

Mr. Bannerjee: Are you aware that the idea of Satan and God as in Islam, Christianity, Hebrewism, etc., also exists in Hinduism in the form of absolute good and absolute bad?

The court disallowed this question.

Mr. Inamdar cross-examining next asked as to what day and 'tithi' were today according to Hindu calendar, to which the witness said that he did not know as he was out of touch with the calendars being in Delhi. Witness also could not say as to what 'tithi' it was on January 15.

Mr. Inamdar: Was it a 'sakranti' on January 15?

Witness: I cannot say. It was near about 'sakranti.'

Mr. Inamdar: How do you remember the date of January 15?

Witness: Because on January 17 I fell down and was injured and exactly two days earlier, these people came to see me.

Mr. Inamdar: How do you remember January 17?

Witness: A friend astrologer of mine told me that I would meet with an accident on January 17 and it came true. (Loud laughter).

ECHO OF NOAKHALI

Mr. Inamdar: Was it due to Noakhali incidents that you began helping the Hindus?

Witness: Yes, it is so.

No other Defence Counsel cross-examined the witness. Mr. C. K. Daphtari, however, re-examined the witness.

Re-examining the witness Mr. Daphtari asked: What is your explanation as to why the daggers were brought by Badge concealed in a 'dugga' and a 'tabla'?

The witness stated that at that time there was an order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, prohibiting carrying of even sticks, and, therefore, the daggers were brought concealed in a 'dugga' and 'table.'

Thereafter the court adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, was to be produced as the Prosecution witness.

BHOPATKAR'S OBJECTION

A request to disallow the prosecution to lead any evidence through Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, was made this afternoon by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar on behalf of the accused V. D. Savarkar, when the Court resumed its sittings after lunch. This request was made under Section 157 of the Indian Evidence Act.

It is contended by Mr. Bhopatkar that the proposed depositions of Mr. Morarji Desai will be clearly in the nature of hearsay and does not and will not relate to a fact in issue to any of the counts charged against the accused. Moreover, the evidence of Mr. Desai would be clearly in the nature of hearsay. It seems that the prosecution desire to show it under Section 157 of the Indian Evidence Act as corroborative of what Prof. Jain has stated in his deposition.

It has further been submitted by Mr. Bhopatkar in his application that the accused, Veer Savarkar, has already submitted his objection in regard to the inadmissability of Prof. Jain's testimony in respect of Madanlal's story. The proposed testimony of Mr. Morarji Desai which is in itself inadmissible in law, is sought to corroborate Prof. Jain's testimony which in itself is inadmissible in law This also is not covered by Section 157.

COURT REJECTS IT

The Court after hearing Mr. Bhopatkar rejected his application. Giving his orders, the Judge said: "Prima facie I find that the evidence of Mr. Morarji Desai is admissible, but what is established by the evidence will be looked into by me later on. It is always open to the defence to argue that any part of the evidence which might be admitted by me at this stage should be held inadmissible."

Mr. Morarji Desai was then called as the next prosecution witness. A chair was provided for him in the dock.

MORARJI'S EVIDENCE

Replying to questions put by Mr. C. K. Daphtari, chief prosecution counsel, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, said: "I am a Minister of the Government of Bombay and hold the portfolios of Home and Revenue. They have been assigned to me under the rules of business. For performance of my duty I receive pay from the State. The police, crimes and investigation of crimes fall within the portfolio of Home."

Mr. Morarji Desai added: "I now know Prof. J. C. Jain. I saw him first on January 21, 1948. Jain had come to see the Bombay Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher at about 4 p.m. on the same day the Premier sent for me. We were sitting in an adjacent room and went to his room. There I saw the Hon. Premier and the person who was introduced to me as Prof. Jain. The Premier told me that as Prof. Jain wanted to give some important information regarding my department he had sent for me."

Mr. Daphtari: And then?

JAIN'S STORY

Mr. Desai: "Prof. Jain then gave us his story. By story I do not mean any story like that of a novel. I mean his narrative. Prof. Jain said that he had read in the morning papers about the bomb explosion incident in Gandhiji's prayer ground. He said that he had personal knowledge of certain matters relating to the person who was arrested in connection with the explosion and he wanted to narrate all that to them. Prof. Jain said that he knew that person as Madanlal who had come in contact with him as refugee and whom he had helped monetarily. He also said that he had given him his books to sell so that he might earn some money and that he had been keeping in contact with him. Prof. Jain also told us that Madanlal had left for Delhi only about three or four days before the bomb expolsion. I am not sure about how many days Prof. Jain had mentioned. He said that before leaving for Delhi, Madanlal had discussions with him."

Mr. Morarji Desai stated in his examination-in-chief: "Prof. Jain had told me that Madanlal had told Prof. Jain on his return from Ahmednagar that he and others had decided to take the life of a great leader. When he (Prof. Jain) pressed for the name of the leader, Madanlal had given him the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Prof. Jain told me that Prof. Jain had tried to dissuade Madanlal from his wild talks and plans. Madanlal had also said that his friend, one Mr. Karkare, with whom he was working at Ahmednagar had also been introduced to him (Prof. Jain) as Karkare. Madanlal had also told Prof. Jain about his exploits at Ahmednagar and narrated certain details about his exploits."

Mr. Desai added: "Prof. Jain also told me that Madanlal had told him that Karkare had taken him to Mr. Savarkar and Madanlal had talks with Mr. Savarkar for about two hours during which Savarkar had praised him for what he did at Ahmednagar and had patted and asked him to carry on with his work."

Further examining Mr. C. K. Daphtari asked: Any idea of how this murder of a great leader was to be carried out?

Mr. Morarji Desai: Prof. Jain told me that Madanlal had informed him that they had arms and ammunition, hand grenades and explosives dumped at Ahmednagar and Poona and Madanlal and his companies were to go to Delhi and carry out their task. Mr. Desai added: I asked Prof. Jain as to why he did not inform me immediately after he had learned about this. He said that refugees were in the habit of talking wildly about Mahatma Gandhi and he thought that his persuation had some effect on Madanlal and he would not proceed further. That is why Prof. Jain did not inform me earlier. Prof. Jain said that he found out that he was wrong in thinking so after he had read about the bomb incident in the papers and he came to me at the earliest opportunity."

Mr. C. K. Daphtari: What did you do on getting this information?

WHAT MORARJI DID

Mr. Desai: On getting this information, I sent for the officer-in-charge of Intelligence, Mr. Nagarwala. He could not come immediately as he was busy elsewhere. But the same night I was to go to Ahmedabad and asked him to see me at the railway station. Mr. Nagarwala saw me at the railway station. I told him the whole story as narrated by Prof. Jain and asked him to take necessary action.

Dr. Daphtari: In so far as you can disclose, did you give him any specific instructions?

Mr. Desai: Yes. I gave him three instructions Firstly, I ordered him to arrest Karkare immediately, who was asked to be arrested ten or elevn days ago in connection with another case but could not be found out.

JUDGE ALLOWS OBJECTION

Mr. Mangle objected to go on record the latter portion of Mr. Desai's statement which said that Karkare was asked to be arrested ten or eleven days ago.

The Judge allowed the objection.

Mr. Morarji Desai continued: "Secondly, I ordered Mr. Nagarwala to keep a close watch on Mr. Savarkar's house and his movements and thirdly, to find out as to who else were involved in this plot".

Mr. Desai further said: "I reached Ahmedabad on the morning of January 22, where I met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who had gone there the previous day. I met him and told him and his Secretary what I learned from Prof Jain and the action I had taken"

The examination-in-chief of Mr. Desai had not concluded when the Court adjourned for the day.

Police Scouts Denounce Baden-Powell's Ideas

WARSAW, August 23 (Reuter).—Poland's "Pathfinders Union", representing 400,000 boy and girl scouts, today renounced the ideas of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Scout Movement, as "reactionary" and pledged support for the Polish Government's reconstruction plans.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT JUNAGADH

Home Member of Junagadh Government, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi and Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar (right) inspecting units of Junagadh State Police, Civic Guards and Central Reserve Police at a joint parade at Junagadh on Independence Day.

Morarji Desai On What He Did

Questions In Parliament

STRENGTHENING OF INDIAN BORDER IN CUTCH

Defence Minister Declines To Disclose Steps Taken By Govt. In Public Interest

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (A.P.I.): The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh answering Mr. R. K. Sidhwa today in the Parliament said that steps had been taken to strengthen the Indian border in Cutch state. The Defence Minister declined to disclose what these steps were saying it would not be in the public interest to divulge the details.

Arising out of the percentage of revenue spent by the provinces in India on education, the Finance Minister was asked whether the Central Government would consider the advisability of prescribing a uniform percentage of revenue to be set apart by each province for Education and Medical Relief. The Finance Minister said he did not know how far such a proposal could be given effect to under the present constitution.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S EMOLUMENTS

When Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath asked for information regarding the present salary and other emoluments of the Governor-General, the total cost per mensem of the Governor General's establishment, and whether any reduction was contemplated in the near future, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa interrupted and wanted to know from the Chair whether the Governor-General's salary, etc., could be considered in the House. The Speaker ruled that the information could be asked for.

Mr. Neogy, Finance Minister however replied that the question would be answered by the Prime Minister on a subsequent date.

EX-I.N.A. OFFICERS

The Defence Minister told Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha that the number of ex-I.N.A. officers and men still unemployed was not known to the Government. "No stigma attaches to them now on account of their association with the I.N.A. and they can use the Government Employment Exchange machinery and such other assistance for settlement in civilian life as is being provided by the Central Government. An officer in the Defence Ministry has been specially designated as 'liaison' officer who entrusted with the task of helping ex-I.N.A. personnel to find employment."

PROHIBITION PROSPECTS

Mr. Biswanth Das asked whether the Government had considered the question of introducing prohibition on an All-India basis, only in more normal times, with the active help and co-operation of the provinces and States and whether Government had considered the fact that attempts made by any single unit would not only make the experiment costly but that there were possibilities of its failure.

The Deputy Prime Minister said, the policy of Prohibition had long been a settled one and provincial Governments were already on the way towards implementing it. The subject was purely provincial. It might not be possible to halt the progress made. In any case, any interference by the Central Government would not be desirable.

Prohibition meant prohibition of all intoxicating drugs including opium.

Q. What steps had Government taken to prevent their officers from drinking at parties?

Ans: Government had issued instructions that no drinks would be served at official parties.

PERSECUTIONS IN HYDERABAD

Dr. Panjab Rao Deshmukh asked whether the Government were aware that people on their way out from Hyderabad had been humiliated, searched, beaten and deprived of their belongings.

The Deputy Prime Minister said a number of reports to this effect had been received. But the Government had no information regarding the number of persons so persecuted or regarding the value of the property forcibly removed or bunt.

RULERS' TACTICS

Inventories of the private property of the Rulers of States that had merged in Bihar and Orissa were still being scrutinised by the Provincial Governments, the Deputy Prime Minister said in reply to Mr. Biswanath Das.

Mr. Das asked whether it was a fact that some of the Rulers had transferred up to twenty percent of State land as private property either in their own names or in the names of their wives or sons. The Deputy Prime Minister replied that he had already stated that these claims were still being scrutinised by the provinces.

MOVE FOR EX-RULERS' UNION

The Deputy Prime Minister told Mr. Nandkishore Das that Government had received some reports to the effect that certain ex-Rulers whose States had merged in Orissa and C. P. had been carrying on agitation for the constitution of a Union of their own, and that they were trying to mobilise public opinion both in and outside these States. Government were enquiring into these reports.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES

Mr. Neogy, Finance Minister disclosed that during the period August 15, 1947 to June 30, 1948, 136 new companies were given sanction for the issue of capital of the total value of Rs. 72 and odd crores. The number of cases in which such permission was refused was 62. Permission was refused in the case of industrial concerns where the products did not fit into the Government plan for Industrialisation and in the case of banks and insurance companies where the places in which the new projects were proposed to be started were already served by existing concerns.

New Plan To Eradicate Black Market In Petrol

PUMPS TO BE SEGREGATED INTO TWO CATEGORIES OF "PRIVATE" AND "COMMERCIAL"

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes:—

The petrol pumps in Greater Bombay will be segregated into two categories as from September 1 next. The scheme is part of the general plan, the fruition of which, it is hoped, will go a long way in eradicating black market in petrol.

All dealers up to and including Andheri on the West and Ghatkopar on the East will be affected by the scheme.

One of the chief 'modus operandi' for making black market coupons available is that of depositing with a dealer, by transport contractors, surplus transport vehicle (goods lorry) coupons. Against these coupons a dealer is able to make surreptitious petrol issues without coupons to those who are able and willing to pay the price.

After careful consideration and with the concurrence of the oil distributing companies, the petrol pumps have been separated into two categories Private and Commercial.

A "Private" pump will be available for sale of petrol to motor cars and motor cycles only, while "Commercial" pumps will serve only transport vehicles i.e. lorries, buses, taxis and ambulances.

The petrol in the tanks of "Commercial" pumps will be coloured green, while "Private" petrol will continue to remain orange as at present.

Petrol dealers possessing two pumps and two underground tanks on the same premises, will be permitted to sell "Private" petrol from one pump and "Commercial" petrol from the other.

Consumers own pumps supplying petrol to their vehicles will be treated as "Commercial" and the petrol will be coloured green.

WHERE TO GET PETROL

"Private" pumps will serve petrol only against ordinary private basic coupons, which are green coloured with a green and mauve surface, and against supplementary coupons which are buff coloured with a red and beige surface.

"Commercial" pumps will serve petrol only against transport vehicle coupons, which are yellow in colour with a green and red surface, against special receipts, which are pink with a brown surface, and industrial licence receipts, which are white with a green surface.

In the case of minor manufacturers and dealers who possess their own pumps for supply of petrol to either private or commercial vehicles, either on assembly or during repairs, and who do not sell petrol to the public, such pumps will be permitted to remain "Private" subject to the condition that for every gallon of petrol issued from such pumps by a transport or commercial vehicle there shall be, in addition to a coupon, an order from the workshop's manager or some other officer of a position of similar responsibility.

Owners or persons in charge of and drivers of motor cars and motor cycles are requested to take all precautions to ensure that they do not allow coloured petrol to be poured into the petrol tank, and should, as far as is possible, arrange to take petrol from the same pump on every occasion.

In order to prevent the issue of black market petrol to transport vehicles, all lorry operators are being asked to maintain a daily trip sheet with each lorry.

Sind's Ex-Premier Khuhro Appealing To Privy Council

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Since the Government of Sind seems to have shelved the question of withdrawing the Special Enquiry proceedings against the ex-Premier Mr. M. A. Khuhro, it is learnt Mr. Khuhro has decided to prefer an appeal before the Privy Council against the order of the Special Tribunal holding this Enquiry Court Ordinance valid.

In this connection Mr. Khuhro proposes to engage services of the well-known Indian lawyer practising in London Mr. B. Sen Mr Sen arrived here this week on a personal visit and Mr. Khuhro grasped this opportunity to consult him on the question.

KARACHI TO GET FILTERED WATER

Citizens of Karachi henceforth will be supplied with unfiltred water as stocks of chlorine or bleaching powder have been exhausted here. Uptill now these articles were imported from Calcutta but owidg to the ban by the Government of India on their export, these are being imported from U.K. and will arrive here only after a month and half.

The Health Officer of the Municipal Corporation, Dr D'sa has accordingly issued a warnidg and asked the citizens to get themselves inoculated against typhoid and cholera.

MUTT AND JEFF—Oh Yeah, Friends, But Ducks Can't Dive

By BUD FISHER

GOSH, THE ROADS FLOODED!
HOW DEEP IS THE STREAM, JEFF?
OH, I DUNNO! 'TAINT DEEP, MUTT.
THINK I CAN DRIVE THROUGH IT?
OH, SURE!
?
WHAT A YA MEAN IT AIN'T DEEP?
IT'S ONLY UP TO THERE ON THE DUCKS!
Fisher

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